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MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Citizens of Stanton Recovering Good Stolen Years Ago-Bay County Woman Plackily Captures and Jails a Sneak Thief—Sad Fate of a Farmer

All Kinds of Plunder. Notwithstanding the country for miles around Stanton was scoured by the Sher iff and deputies, the man John Kilpane alleged ringleader of the band of thieve alleged ringleader of the sand of thevest of the city limits, is still at large. About midnight Thursday as the Sheriff was watching the Kilpane house, a wagon drove up and hitched near the door, and the woman housekeeper passed out a new suit of clothes. The Sheriff at once grab-bed the clothes, and found the man with the wagon to be Kilpune's brother. The clothes were presumably to be taken to John, who is in hiding. A more complete search was made of the thieves' headquarters and the amount of plunder found was astounding. The gang apparently had made a specialty of clothes lines, kitchens and cellars, and were no respecters of persons, for Sheriff King found his stolen spade with the letter "K" burned on the handle. In robbing clothes burned on the handle. In robbing clothes lines they had usually cut the ends and taken line and all. There were enough clothes lines found on the place to start a small wholesale cordage establishment. People from the entire surrounding country are flocking to the rendezvous of the gang in hopes of identifying property that has been stolen during the last three or four years. Mrs. M. C. Palmer, of Stanton, found her elegant lace curtains that had been stolen over a year, but to lier had been stolen over a year, but to her dismay found that the curtains had been cut into small lambrequins. The goods found comprise silverware, gold watches, lace curtains, sheets, pillow cases and underwear by the dozen, horse blankets, and hundreds of cans of canned fruit.

Captured by a Woman. Ars. Cuckier, of Beaver Township, Bay County, is nothing if not plucky. August Slinck, a resident of the same township, missed \$116 in cash, a suit of clothes and a pair of cuff buttons. At the same time his nephew, Carl Slinck, disappeared from towns. The circumstances lead Mr. Slinck to believe that Carl knew some-thing about the missing money and arti-cles. Saturday morning, as Mrs. Cuckler was coming into town, about 4 o'clock, with a load of vegetables, she discovered. Carl walking a short distance ahead of her. She recognized him as the man who was wanted, and he recognized her. She immediately gave chase, and finally landed him. She succeeded in intimidating him to such an extent that he willingly rode into town with her, where she saw him safely in the Bay County jail. Slinck wore the stolen suit, and when searched a pocketbook containing \$116.02 was found one of his pockets.

Crushed to Death. While sinking a large rock on his farm, we miles east of Commerce, John Mal-colm was crushed to death by the rock rolling on him. He had excavated to the depth of three feet on one side of the depth of three feet on one side of the rock, and was ready to leave the hole, when the earth gave way, causing the great stone to roll on him, crushing his life out instantly. His two sons were present at the time, and at once called Mr. Gilchrist, who fives across the road, who with a hired man came at once to their assistance. It took four men about an hour to release the body of the poor unfortunate farmer. The deceased was 58 years old and leaves, besides a brother. years old and leaves, besides a brother, Robert Malcolm, of Pontiac, a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Short State Items.

An Ogden boy, the son of Beck Winchell, fell from the feeding board of a thrashing machine and was ground to The main arena tent of Buffalo Bill's

wild west show was wrecked at Muskegon Tuesday by the southern edge of a A little Oakley boy, the son of James Wardell, accidentally shot himself with

an air gun. No fatal results are appre-

The largest crop of corn raised in Van Buren County for years will be cut this fall. Some that was planted early is

John Sullivan, a section hand on the Sonn Sunivan, a section hand on the G.R. & I., at work near Mackinaw City, slipped off the front end of a hand car, the car running over him and breaking three ribs.

A rattlesnake bit Mrs. Stephen Hart, of Berville, while she was out hunting eggs. One of its fangs was found by a doctor sticking in the wound. She is not

O. W. Achard recently sold the equip ant, to a recently organized military company of Port Huron

All the orchards of Van Buren County are completely loaded with apples, but lots of the fruit will never be tended to, as the apples are bringing but twenty-five cents a barrel in some places.

A plague of ants struck Harrison. The ground was covered and the sidewalks black with them. Where they came from no one knows, but it is supposed the heavy wind carried them from the pine barrens.

The D. & M. have thirty-five men at work on the iron work of the new Bay Oity bridge, and it is expected that it will be ready for use in two weeks. Another force of men are at work on the machine houses and clearing up for a yard. The engine house, turn table and ash pit are completed. Albert Harmon, one of the men employed on the bridge, was struck by a falling staging and knocked into the rives. He was rescued with difficulty by two fron workers, who jumped in after him. Harmon was painfully, but not se

While the steeple of the Methodist Church at Carson City was being torn down the building was struck by lightning and Samuel Long, one of the carpenters, fell 100 feet to the roof and then rolled to the ground. He was picked up doed. A family survives him dead. A family survives him.

dead. A family survives him.

George McDonald, George True, James Doyle, William King, and R. Nedeau escaped from the Sault Ste. Marie jail, Nedeau has served three weeks of a five months' sentence. True was awaiting trial for larceny and the others were short term men. They escaped by sawing a bar off a window.

Dealers are paying but 25 cents per inshel for plums at Imlay City.

Potatoes on low ground in the vicinity of Ridgeway are rotting very badly. George Brown, the Imlay City farme went suddenly insane a few weeks ago, died Sunday night. William Wanemaker killed three large

tiger cats near Wales, St. Clair County. He refused \$80 for their pelts. There are 15,000,000 feet of logs in tran

sit from Canada to Cheboygan, and 30, 000,000 more coming this season. At Central Lake, Antrim County, Er

C. F. Matthis, a contractor and builder, of Adrian, was struck by a runaway horse Tuesday, and had his collarbone

badly fractured. The 18-months old child of John Flow

ers, of Jackson, died Tuesday morning from the effects of being accidentally calded the day before. The wheat crop near Bay City is double what it was last year, and farmers fear they will glut the market and still turther depress prices.

John R. Craig, of Cheboygan, missed \$30 he had in his trouser's pocket, and as the trousers were gone also, he thinks some one came in an open window and stole the whole outfit during the night. D. C. Miller, the Jackson ex-convict who was bound over for stealing \$10

who was bound over for stealing \$10 from a Mr. Klegger, appears to be a philanthropist. He says he took the money so Klegger would not spend or lose it. While bathing in the St. Joseph River at Benton Harbor, George Goddling, aged 12 years, and Martin Flannigan, aged 16, were swept off a sandbar by a swift cu rent and both were drowned in sight of

At Kalamazoo Frank B. Doyens' son set fire to the drippings from a whisky barrel in his saloon. The barrel exploded, knocking cut the front of the store and throwing kegs against the ceiling. No one was hurt.

Philip Burton, aged 15, an apprentice in Wheeler's shippards, at Bay City, got to scuffling on a scaffold with one Mac-Donald. Both fell fourteen feet. Burton was killed, but MacDonald slightly hurt.

The ladies in Manistique are at the head of the movement for the establish-ment of an industrial school in that city. The prospects for the institution are bright, and the ladies are enthusiastic over their probable success.

Robert Whyte, the 20-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff Whyte, of Saginaw, pick-ed up a strauge looking metal object which he proceeded to investigate, the result be-ing an explosion and the mutilation of three fingers and the palm of the hand.

The annual tristate band tournament held at Adrian attracted twenty-two bands and several thousand people parade, besides civic, military and frater-ual organizations, included fifty hand-some floats. The next place of meeting will be either Mouroe, Mich., or Lima, Ohio.

At Grand Haven Ray Coates, slayer of Enos Lawrence, at Holland, was, Enos Lawrence, at Holland, was, Sat-urday afternoon, found guilty of murder in the first degree. Mrs. Lawrence will soon be tried as an accessory. It will be remembered that Coates slew Lawrence in bed and threw the body into the river. Then Coates ran away with and married Mrs. Lawrence, who is his own sister, the guilty couple being captured near Kalkaska. Coates confessed the murder, but claimed self-defense. but claimed self-defense.

The large sawmill, shingle and salt plant of R. G. Peters, at Eastlake, operated by the Michigan Trust Company, shut down, throwing about 550 men out of em-ployment. The company on Saturday an-nounced a 10 per cent. reduction in wages, and the Polish laborers, constituting 30 or 40 per cent. of the entire force, refused to go to work. Under the reduction common laborers would get from 90 cents to \$1, some running as low as 75 cents. upt. Carey says the company can better afford to lie idle than to run under pres ent prices and sluggish markets.

stock is much sought after, but would be purchasers are not willing to pay even a fair price for it. "The almost exclusive demand for high-grade lumber," said a prominent Bay City lumberman, "is without precedence in the history of the trade. Despite this fact, however, there is no increase in the prices offered for such stock, and the amount on hand, compared to an inferior grade, is proportionately so low that the dealers are reluctant about disnosing of it until there is a decided in disposing of it until there is a decided in crease in the prices offered."

Some startling statements were made before the State Board of Equalization by the representatives of the counties rel-ative to the depreciation of property since the last equalization was made in 1891. The representatives from the agricultural counties say that farm property has de-creased in value fully 50 per cent. The Upper Peninsula representatives assert that there has been a great slump in the value of mining stock, occasioned by the development of the Mesaba range, and that many of the copper mines are inactive. Marquette County was equalized in 1891 at \$23,000,000, but it is asserted that the valuation of the county is now less than \$10,000,000. Thomas B. Dunstan and Prosecuting Attorney Streator, of Houghton County, asked that the valuation of the county is now that the valuation of the county is now the county in the county in the county is now the county in the county in the county in the county is now the county in t uation of Houghton County he reduced nearly one-half on account of the depre-ciation of mining stocks and the destruc-tion of the timber in the county. The

county was considered in 1891 the richest in the State, and its valuation was fixed at \$40,000,000. It was stated that the loss to the county from the depreciation of mining stocks alone would amount to over \$11,000,000. The startling statement was made that the celebrated Calu met and Hecla copper mine would be ex-hausted in ten years. Keweenaw and other mining counties are also claimed to be in a sorry plight on account of the

slump in mining stocks. Nehemiah Henry Smith, father of Mrs. Lucy Thurman, the well-known temper ance lecturer and worker in the colored cause, died at Jackson Tuesday of old age, being nearly 84 years old.

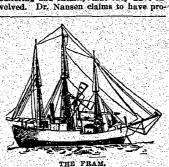
George Bryde, claiming to be a deputy game and fish warden, with headquarters at Detroit, is alleged to have tried to blackmail fishermen in the vicinity of Caseville by offering upon payment of \$10 we are assured that Dr. Mansen orings vention can prepare each not to prosecute them because their nets were not of the kind prescribed by law. He also hired a horse and failed to return it, and is now under arrest on a tree years, and there is no reason to be be a call to arms.

EXPLORER SAYS HE NEARLY REACHED THE POLE.

Claims to Have Reached a Point With in 200 Miles of the Coveted Object-Went Four Degress Further than

Arctic Adventures.

The story of Dr. Nansen's attempt to reach the North Pole is interesting, like the accounts of previous explorations of he same kind, in the sense that the world always likes to read about personal adventures in remote and mysterious regions. There is a certain charm in records of courage and endurance even when the results are not of any material import-Arctic journeys can hardly be said to have justified the expense and privation, the suffering and fatality that they have involved. Dr. Nansen claims to have pro



ceeded four degrees further than any former explorer, and to have reached a point within about 200 miles of the covet-Looking northward from there,

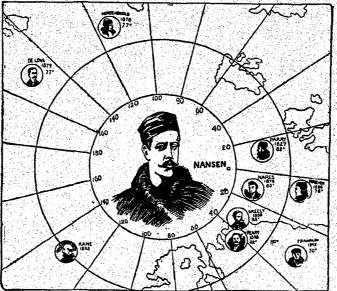
lieve, that is to say, that he accomplished anything of substantial importance. The fact that he got nearer to the pole than any previous explorer counts only in a comparative way, and not as a decisive triumph. It can be said, perhaps, that he has added something to the possibility of ultimate success in the case, and this will encourage other adventurous suirits will encourage other adventurous suirits NANSEN'S TRIP NORTH to make other attempts of that sort, and in the course of time the pole may be reached.

PROSPECTS OF FRUIT CROP

Apples Indicate a Better Yield and Peaches a Reduced One. The Agricultural Department's August report of fruit conditions is as follows: Apples—The general condition advanced during July from 64.6 to 65.7, a gratify-indication of surelined gray presents. ing indication of sustained crop prospects.
This general average covers all kinds of apples in all sections of the country. Notwithstanding a general condition of 64.6 July 1, which was low as far as the crop of the country was concerned, it was specifically stated that "prospects for ex-cellent crops" continued in States of the northern belt from Maine to Minnesota and in Iowa, with fair but comparatively smaller crops in Ohio, Illinois and In-diana. In the present report a very gendiana. In the present report a very general betterment is shown in that region. The condition is very uneven in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, many counties reporting entire failure, while others report abundant crops, which accounts for the somewhat lower conditions of those somewhat lower conditions of those States. In the past a final condition of 75 per cent. or over has been followed by an abundant supply of apples, so that the excellence of the crops of the present season, in this particular and extensive region, is plainly evident. In other parts of the country, with a few exceptions, the condition is low.

Peaches—Present returns show a generally reduced condition. Of the company of the

erally reduced condition. Of the con mercial States the best prospects still are found in Delaware, Michigan, Ohio and Maryland, while in New Jersey, Vir-ginia, Georgia and California percentages ed object. Looking northward from mere, he says, there was nothing to be seen ginis, Georgia and California percentages but a vast white wonder of ice, "hummock and hummock to the horizon, like a ware the early crop was nearly ruined by sea of frozen breakers." The sight was a grand one, no doubt, but it was also a grand one, no doubt, but it was also a trees is badly stung there and in Marynrofitless one, practically speaking.



MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATELY HOW DR. MANSEN HAS ECLIPSED THE RECORDS OF ALL PREVIOUS ABOTIC EXPEDITIONS.

with the ice in a westerly direction to 84 degrees and he expects the vessel will eventually arrive at Spitzbergen. He adds that wherever they penetrated they tound the ice broken. Large patches of water were also found, 3,800 meters deep. Below the depth of 190 meters the water was appreciably warmer, probably owing to the Gulf stream. Rocky scars, of which the explorers had no previous sucwledge, prevented entrance into the Olenek River for days. In consequence The general depression in the lumber trade has greatly depreciated the value of medium grade lumber. High grade stock is much sought after, but would be purchasers are not willing to pay even rached. The land voyage was most reached. The land voyage was most leave the street of the land voyage was most leave the land voyage was leave the land voyage was most leave the land voyage was leave the arduous, but extremely available scientific results were obtained. In 1895 Dr. Nansen reached the north coast of Franz Joseph Land and built a stone house in which he lived the whole winter. The Jackson-Harmsworth expedition arrived at Franz Joseph Land the following

spring.

There was the usual amount of hard-ship and peril in the journey which led to this recent inconclusive result. On several occasions there were narrow es rapes from death while navigating amon the huge blocks of ice. There was muc wandering through snow and in intens old on sledges drawn by dogs. ler was spent in a but built of stones,



DR. NANSEN IN HIS STUDY.

earth and moss, and having a roof of wal rus hide, fied down with ropes and cov-ered with snow; and for a period of ten months bear meat and blubber were the only food. During weeks the mercury was frozen, the lowest temperature being 62 degrees below zero; and at one time the vessel of the party, the Fram, was firmly frozen in ice of more than thirty feet of measured thickness. These incidents show in a general way what difficulties were encountered, and what bravery and ortitude were required to overcome them. It does not appear that there was any weakening on the part of any of the ad-venturers because of these severe trials, but it remains, nevertheless, for Dr. Nansen to explain why he left the Fram and all of his companions but one and made

his way back to civilization.

We are assured that Dr. Nansen brings back with him several maps and many photographs to increase our knowledge

Dr. Nansen says that the Fram drifted | from the mountain orchards of the latter State. In Michigan and Ohio excellent crops are indicated. Grapes—The condition of grapes is gen-

erally high. Some complaints are made of rot, due to excessively moist season nuch affect the general condition

AMBULANCE FOR OLD TOPERS

How Salvationists Hope to Reach the Drankarda of Gotham. The Salvation Army has devised a new method of reforming, or, at least, of helping men who have been unfortunate

enough to get drunk. It is called the ambulance liquor cure. It will be tried in New York, The ambulances are to patrol by night those parts of the city where the larg-

est crop of street "drunks" is to be LEAGUE SYMBOL. "drunks" is to be found. One pretty army lass will drive and two more will assist the helpless victim of spirits into the wagon. He or she will be taken to the the wagon. He or sne will be taken to the army headquarters, given a bed and a breakfast in the morning. If the lodger is grateful for this kindness and has a few cents to give away, the army will not refuse to take the fee. This sort of crusading smecks a little of kidnaping, but sading smecks a little of kidnaping, but the police will not interfere with it. It will save the force some trouble, and the unfortunates the humiliation of an appearance in the police court. The ambulances to be used will be distinguished from those used by the police and hospitals with a large circle inclosing a carmine heart and surounded by the lettering, "League of Love Ambulance."

DEFINE THEIR CREED.

The Gold Democrats Issue a Declaration of Principles.

The National Executive Committee of the gold Democrats, in session at Chicago, line issued an address to the Democrats of the United States. This address is, in or the Office States. This address is, in effect, the platform on which the National Democratic party goes before the people. Another declaration of principles will be adopted, of course, at the national gath-ering in Indianapolis as a part of convenion routine, but it is not overstatemen of the case to say that in the main it can
do but little more than paraphrase the
declaration issued from Chicago.
The Indianapolis conference evolved
the call for the national convention and

no more. It was agreed there that the members of the party throughout the na-tion were entitled to a statement of the reasons why certain leaders take issue with the principles enunciated in the Chirago convention-a statement fuller and ore explicit than could be embodied in a a declaration of war by gold Democrats, it was designed that the address to be prepared by the Executive Committee should

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MAKE WAR ON SILVER

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

Reflections of an Elevating Characte -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for August 30, Golden Text.-"The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the angodly shall perish."—Ps. 1: 6.

This lesson tells of Absalom's defeat

and death, and is found in 2 Sam. 18: 9 While Absalom's plans for a raily at Hebron were being perfected, David was secretly informed of the conspiracy, and immediately determined to fice from Jerusalem. His old time valor was all gone; no pride remained to prevent him from ignominiously abandoning his capital to ignominiously abandoning his capital to a usurper. His departure was indeed prudent, but there is little doubt that he could have defended Jerusalem against any attacking forces unless there were many traitors within the walls. The story of David's flight is told in much detail (2 Sam. 15: 16-17: 23). The intrigues and deceptions of Ahithophel and Hushai need not be related here; they are just such as always have been found in oriental courts. It is entirely unnecessary to defend David's action in suggesting to Hushai the cunning plan by which Abaiom's schemes were to be defeated. The question as to the right or wrong of the

question as to the right or wrong of the falsehoods and deceptions which form the chief part of the work of a spy or a de-tective is not settled even now; and Da-vid certainly was no worse in this respect than the men of his day; neither was he than the men of his day; neither was he better. Hushai's advice to Absalom prevailed over Ahithophel's, and accordingly Absalom decided upon a thorough preparation for war, by gathering troops from the whole land, instead of the immediate attack which Ahithophel urged. Of course this gave David time to prepare for defense, as Hushai intended it should. David made his headquarters at Maharim whose he was cledit mediate. David made his desadquarters at mana-naim, where he was gladly received by loyal subjects. After an interval of some weeks, during which the rival armies were preparing for battle, they met in a forest in Gilead, not far from Mahanaim, called "the wood of Ephraim." David nimself, by the advice of his people, re-mained at Mahanaim, and his army was commanded by Joab, Abishai and Ittai. The king distinctly commanded these gen erals to "deal gently with the young man, even with Absalom." The battle went against the rebel army, their losses being stated at 20,000. The nature of the

in pursuit of the enemy through the forest, they overtook Absalom himself. Suggestions for Study. Read 2 Sam. 17:24—19: 33.

ground, thickly wooded, was the cause of great slaughter. While David's men were

Look up Mahanaim on the map east o Look up Mahanaim on the map east of Jordan, about midway between the Jarmuk and Jabbok rivers. The tablelands of Gilead are heavily wooded in this neighborhood. The site of Mahanaim itself has not been discovered.

In their anxiety not to have the lesson exceed the usual length, the members of the lesson committee have omitted one of the most striking passages in all the

of the most striking passages in all the historical books—the first part of the account of the bringing of the news to David, in verses 19-31. The narrative displays some of the best qualities of biblical style—simplicity, vigor, rapidity of movement. By all means include these verses in the study and teaching of the leason.

Explanatory

"Absalom rode upon a mule:" the mule was a mark of royalty. See I Kings, I: 33. This may have been David's mule.

"A great oak." rather, the great oak, or terebinth. Apparently the tree was well known in later times, and hence has the definite article.—"His head caught hold of the oak:" the common idea that he hung by his long hair has no foundation in the store, though doubtless his tion in the story, though doubtless his hair was entangled in the branches of the

Josb's thought is plain; if the soldier had killed Absalom, the object would have been accomplished without bringing Joab

under the king's displeasure.

We must respect the man for his fear-tess refusal to fall in with Joab's evil desire. He risked a good deal in so doing. Joab had a private grudge against Absalom (14: 30), and was not sorry to hide his revenge under a pretense of slaying a public enemy. At the same time, one must admit that by the most lenient laws, even those that prevail to-day, Absalom
was guilty of treason and deserved the
punishment he received. There is much
to be said in defense of Joab's summary
execution of the rebel, though contrary to the orders of the soft-hearted father. If Absalom had been spared, his existent

A very great heap of stones:" a mark tavelers utter plous ejaculations as they pass the graves of holy men, but cast stones at the tombs of infidels and crim-

"The enemies of my lord the king," etc., Cushi shows a fine tact in making his sorrowful announcement. Indeed, he may have chosen his words to escape the wrath, as well as to soften the grief of the king; for in the east the bearer of evil tidings is often held personally responsible for the misfortune. Only a few weeks ago an eastern monarch, according to report, crucified the messengers who brought to him the news of his army's defeat. But David was not to be feared; wen Joah, who had directly disobeyed orders, escaped blame. "The enemies of my lord the king," etc.

orders, escaped blame.
Probably no one can fully understand David's grief who has not been in a similar position. Sorrow was made more bitter by remorse; Eli, on a similar occasion was mercifully stricken with death. Da vid must live and mourn.

Next Lesson-David's Love for God's House-1 Chron, 22: 6-16.

Our Lower Levels.

We all live on far lower levels of viality and of joy than we need to do We linger in the misty and oppressive valleys when we might be climbing the sunlit hills. God puts into our hands the book of life, bright on every page with open secrets, and we suffer it to drop out of our hands unread.-Canon

Of late, you can't tell whether a man has coftening of the brain, or is in love.

GOLD ADVOCATES HOLD MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Dense Crowd Fills the Great Madiso Equare Garden to Hear Speeches-Bonrke Cockran Gives Reply to Be cent Speech by Candidate Bryan,

Madison Equare Garden Meeting The second notable demonstration of the political campaign in New York City was held Tuesday night under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, in Madison Square, where W. Bourke Cockran addressed an immense andience, with a speech entitled "In Op-position to Repudiation." Mr. Cockran had been selected to answer Candidate Bryan's speech because of his opposition to the Chicago platform, and because of the reputation as an orator which he had served by his varietication in the tariff earned by his participation in the tariff debates of two Congresses and by his famous protest against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, delivered at daybreak in the convention of four years ago.

Bighteen thousand seats had been

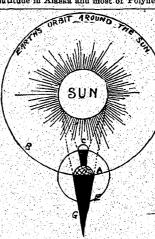
placed in the garden and all of them were ulled when Mr. Cockran advanced to the front of the platform and was greeted by a tremendous cheer, men climbing up-on their chairs and waving little American flags which had been strewn through the hall. Maj. John Bryne, president of the league, called the meeting to order, and presented Perry Belmont, who made a

hort speech by way of overture to Mr. Cockran's effort. When Mr. Cockran was introduced by When Mr. Cockran was introduced by Mr. Belmont the first outburst of the meeting came. As Mr. Cockran arose a small group of men with a leader began to sing "My Country." Then, in obedience to signals, from various parts of the hall men arose and joined the chorus. Mr. Cockran himself started to sing, but paused soon, as if he were not familiar with the words. Mr. Cockran began his speech in a low voice but his tones became clear. in a low voice, but his tones became clear-er as he proceeded. His sentiments were libernily cheered after he had warmed to his subject, and his statement that the rolume of money does not denote pros-perity seemed to meet the approval of his auditors, for they clapped their hands vigorousty. Frequent outbreaks of cheers followed his periods throughout the ad-

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Northern Asia Has Been the Center of Astronomical Interest. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon passing between the sun and the earth, as shown in the accompanying dis-

During the recent eclipse the shadow of the moon first touched this earth at an unnamable town in Russia. Throughout the whole of Europe, except France and Spain, in Asia, above the 35th degree of latitude in Alaska and most of Polynesia



the eclipse was a partial obscuration. But there was a favored belt, not more than 120 miles wide at the most, extending from a point in the North Sea across Not way, Sweden, Lapland, Nova Zembia, Si-leria, Manchuria and Japan, where the obscuration was total. To understand the character of the

cclipse, imagine a small, circular, non-lunmous body intervening between a larger namous body intervening between a larger lominous gibbe and your eye, and near enough to the eye to obscure the larger body, as a penny held near enough to the eye will hide a silver dollar, or an orange will shut off from the eye the big glass globe around an arc light. The shadow globe around an arc light. The shadow of the orange will be cone-shaped, large near the orange and narrowing down to a point. So with the sun and moon, and at the time of the August eclipse the shad ow, which began at the near side of the moon with a diameter equal to the moon's, was truncated, just before it was nar-rowed to p point, by the earth, and fell myon the earth with a breadth of about 100 miles. It was as if the moon took a monster paint brush, molded it to a point, and, applying a little pressure, drew a narrow black line around that part of the earth which revolved within reach. The black line, or band, or shadow, marked the earth from a point west of Norway, in the ocean, across Norway, Sweden, Finland, Northern Russia and Siberia, the Pacific Ocean, and some of the northor Jands of Japan. Of these last it fell upon Soya and the north end of Yezo, Mombetsu and Yubetsu. From Yubetsu it went on, falling upon mountains 6,000 or 7,000 feet high, and continued over the ocean some hundreds of miles, and then vanished. Within this long, hundred-mile wide belt of darkness the several observing parties took stand at different points. The French, German and Italian stronomers made observations from Nor way and Finland, near Varanger Fiord. at Vadso and Vardo in Finland

William H. Cornell, nephew of ex-Gov. cornell of New York, was ten years ago leader, socially and financially. He was sollege bred, spoke five languages and counted his friends by scores. He is now homeless, destitute and practically friendless. In the Center street court, New York city, he was committed to Bellevue hospital to be examined as to his sanity. Allen's print works, situated at the north end of Providence, S. L., started up after a three weeks' shut down. The concern gives employment to 300 per-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope, Paster. ervices at 10 :30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sam-

PRESENTERY AN CHITECH_RAY & W.Mos or, Services every Sunday morning and ing at the usual hour. Sunday-school folwing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritry, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 s. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH -Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday n each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 856, F. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursda evening on or before the full of the most M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. B., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, W. S. CHALKEB, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on

the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-arnoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Rebecca Wight, Sec. GRAVLING CHAPTER, R. A. M. No. 120 .-

Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 .-

J. PATTERSON, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT. K. O. T. M., No. 109 .-CRAWFORD 12...,
feets every Baturday evening.
A. McKay, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF RAST-ERN STAR, No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M.
JOSIE TAYLOB, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Mosta ERR BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Moote JULIEITE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

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Pine Lands Bought and DIAGRAM OF ECLIPSE.

A, represents the earth. B, represents carting orbit. C, represents the moon, and E represents the moon's orbit. G, represents the Mon-Residents' Lands Looked After.

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we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices....

A Trial Order

MISSIONARIES IN DREAD OF HENEWED MASSACRES. 3.01 In.

Moslom Hate Is Undying-Intlination that It May Be Fanned Into Flames by difficults - Cruiser Marbichead Likely to Be Sent to Alexandretta.

Ask Naval Protection. Considerable concern is felt in adminis-tration and missionary circles over the prospect of further outbreaks this full in the Ottoman Empire. Reports received at the State Department from its representaives in Turkey and letters forwarded to it by the missionary society whose hosdquarters are located at Boston, and boadquarters are notated at Louisia, which is in constant communication with missionaries in Turkey, indicate that a feeling of unrest pervades the Mohamurching of the feeling of unrest pervades the Mohamurching within a short time in such outbreaks as cocurred at Kharput and other points in Turkey last year. The missiquaties and their families in Turkey are greatly con-cerned over the possibility of troubler and through the Boston society have appealed to the State Department for naval protect tion. Two vessels were desired by the missionaries, but the department believe that one will be sufficient, and so informed the Navy Department. It is understood that the Navy Department has cabled in atractions to Rear Admiral Selfridge di-recting him to use every effort to afford protection to American interests in the Rastern Mediterrana astern Mediterranean. He has been in formed of the fears entertained by the missionaries and has ben directed to held a vessel in readiness to proceed to Alex-andretta, the point near where the condition of unrest appears to be most pro-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Political Events Seem to Have Little

Effect Upon the Marketa.
R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Political events of the week had no definite influence upon business had no definite influence upon business prospects, for the phenomenal variations in sterling exchange and the beginning of imports of gold may be fairly attributed to the accumulating excess of merchandise exports over imports, exports from New York for the last two weeks having been 20 per cent; larger and imports here 21 per cent; smaller than last year. The rapid movement of grain and the unusurally early marketing of cotton tend strongly to aid the benking syndicate strongly to aid the banking syndicate which has undertaken to regulate foreign exchange. Speculation has advanced exchange. Speculation has advanced wheat over 1 cent during the week, corn a small fraction and cotton % cents, the principal motive power being reports of injury to growing crops. The unfavora-accounts respecting wheat are in some measure discredited by the continued heavy movement and the farms, Western receipts having been 10,097 (131 b) st. els in the two weeks, against 0,750,50 bushels last year. With prices S conts lower than last year, such a movement cannot be interpreted as a sign of defi-cient yield. The Atlantic exports for the weeks have been (flour included) 4,892,660 bushels, against 2,095,233 bushels last year, and public, the increase is encouraging of searcely corresponds with current accounts of deficient yield in some forcign countries. The movement of corn continued heavy, although the price is still so low lift one wonder why the product is put into corn instead. of into book The from and steel manu-facture is the only continued depression to report, and Bessemer pig has sold at \$10.40 at Pittsburg, while Southern iron is offered at prices equivalent to \$10 at New York, and nearly all finished products are being sold below the current quotations. There is rapid curtailment of production, the Illinois Steel Company having only seven of its seventeen furnaces at work, but in spite of this the supply of finished products appear to greatly exceed the demand.

Standing of National League Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:
W. L. W. L.

 Baltimore
 70
 32 Brooklyn
 46

 Ginchnati
 69
 38 New York
 46

 Gleveland
 63
 88 Philadelphia
 47
 Chicago . Pittsburg

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L. W. L. Minneapolis 65 39Kansas City 55 51 Indianapolis 61 41Milwaukee 49 62 85 Paul 5 61 45Columbus 40 72 Detroit 60 45Gr'd Rapids 38 74

Wolworth Is Chosen, The American Bar Association elected ne following officers: President, James I. Wolworth, Omaha: Secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore: Treasurer, Francis Bawle, Philadelphia; Executive Commitcee, Alfred Hemenway, Boston; Charles Claffin Allen, St. Lopis; William W. Howe, New Orleans. A vice president for every State in the Union and a local council for each State were also chosen

Millions for the Pensioners. The Secretary of the Interior has made requisition on the treasury for \$9,015, of pensions for September. The amount agencies follows:

... 1,840,000 San Francisco 725,000

Blackburn to Take the Field. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, who is now with his family at Ocean City, N. J. where they have been spending the sum-mer, will return and take the stump in support of Bryan and Sewall. His first speech will be in Kentucky, probably at

apeech win. Lexington. Secretary Smith Out. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, to his Atlanta law practice. The resignation is said to result from a difference with the President's financial views.

Agrented After Nine Years.
At Perry, O. T., Sheriff Andy Folsom has been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal on a charge of having mandered a wealthy cattle man named Long some nine Years ago. Folsom was manuected at the time of the murder, but wan not prosecuted.

Will Stump New York. William Jennings Bryan has determined to make a pretty the pure converse of the first of the first time for and to the first time for a first of the first time first time for the first time. make addresses in nearly every important chr. He will mad David B. Hill.

CERCLES THE GEORE.

An Interesting Istherary Pursued by a Connecticut Man.

Yoka J. Brough. a well-known merchant of Manchester, Coun., aged 45 years, has returned from a trip around the world. returned from a trip around the world, which consumed exactly a year. Mr. Rrough traveled on a bicycle wherever rossible. Of the 00,000 miles covered by him 40,000 were by water, 12,000 on his wheel, and the rest by railroad in different countries. Mr. Brough sailed from New York Aug. 17, 1805. He was accoment countries. Mr. Brough salled from New York Aug. 17, 1895. He was accompanied on his start by his brother-in-law. Cyrus P. Forsyth, of Black, Creek, Ont. The two landed at Queenstown, Ireland, and while on a tour of the island Mr. For syth fell from his bicycle and rectived a compound fracture of his arm. His companior proceeded alone. He visited Scotland, North and South Wales, and many places in England. From London he went by, water to Dieppe, in France, then wheeling to Holland, Germany. At Frankfort he won a fifty-mile hicycle race and with it a prize of \$100. In flair he role his wheel from Rome to Napies! At Constantinopic he was in places to the water he count himself in Arabia, and then made his west in Later he went to Saspet. Later, he found himself in Arabia, and then made his way by Bombay, to Calcutta. From the latter, city he made g, journey to the Strait settlements. Then to Rango, on the Burmal, and on to China. From Chind he went to Japan and overland to Yokohama. Sailing from that Japanese port he reached San Francisco.

GAIL HAMILTON.

The Noted Writer and Controversialist Passes Away.

Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail
Hamilton, died at her home in Hamilton,
Mass., Monday evening, without having Mass., Monday evening, without having recovered consciousness since sustaining a shock of paralysis Sunday morning. Miss Dodge for many years was a conspicuous figure in Washington. She went to the capital early in the 50s to teach school and through her ability with the pen she secured a position on the staff of the National Era. Miss Dodge was persons the best of the many intellectual the National Era. Miss Dodge was perhaps the best of the many intellectual women that have sprung up in the United States during the last thirty years. She was best known probably from her pungent and rather erratic writings and the trong espousal of the political fortunes of Secretary Blaine. Between herself and Mr. Blaine there was a keen and perfect sympathy. Gail Hamilton's first book was published in 1862. Since that time her pen has never been idle. She has contributed largely to magazines and to periodicals and some of her work is of an order that compares well with that done by the best-writers among the men. No by the best writers among the men. No woman has written more clearly, force woman has written more clearly, fonce-fully or with equal intelligence and un-derstanding on the subject of politics. From 1805 to 1807 she was one of the citiors of "Our Xoung Folks," a children's magazine published in Boston, and sub-sequently merged with St. Nicholas.

FIGHT IN BELFASTA

Nationalists Attacki Storie Throwers with Spears.

Serious rioting occurred at Belfast in connection with the nationalist manifestations in favor of granting amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. There were several processions of nationalist in the affects of a pegianing and they were bushly merged into at large procession, leaded by bandsmen, armed with spears. The procession instructed in mense crowds of people and store Athany. mense crowds of people and stone how-ing commenced. This served to enrage the nationalists and their bandsmen at-tacked, the crowds, with their spears, wounding many people. The police charg-ed the rioters and used their batons freely, with the result that several persons were hurt before order was restored. The rioting caused the greatest excitement throughout the city, and further disturbances, were feared in the evening, as the marchers threatened to return in very much greater strength and march in pro-cession throughout the main streets. The police, however, took steps to make a dis-play of force calculated to prevent any further serious rioting, and, if necessary, the military would have been called up to assist the constabulary in maintaining

wreck at New Hofland, Pai.

Three men killed, lifteen or more injured, and several buildings demolished by the explosion of twenty-five pounds of dynamite at New Holland, Pa. The Pennsylvania Telephone Company is building a new line in that vicinity, and had stored the explosive in the summer kitchen of the Eagle Hotel. Early in the morning Charles F. Cannon, an employe of the company and one of a gaing lists about to start to work, went to the summer kitchen to get out enough dynamite for the day's use. A few moments later; there was a use. A few moments later; there was a terrible explosion and one side of the kitchen was blown out. A big hole on another side had blood and flesh on the ragged edges, and it is supposed that Cannon's body was sent through there. The unfortunate man was blown to atoms, his stoned, beying been found two blocks throctunate man was blown to atoms, ins stomach having been found two blocks nway. Up to a late hour neither his legs nor his head had been found. Frank Hammond, of Harrisburg, who was stand-ing just outside the building, had every bone in his body broken and was instantly bone in his body broken and was instantly killed. George Crossman, of Steelton, a water boy, was also standing near the lutilding and was so badly injured that he dled. Two other buildings were badly wrecked, as was also part of the hotel, while the whole front of a large implement store was blown out. The tin roofs of a number of houses were razed and

Havana's Condition Dreadful.

Health Officer Alvah H. Doty, who has just returned from Havana on the steamship Orizaba, said he found the Cuban capital in a frightful sanitary condition. He appointed resident physicians at Havana, Santiago and Cyenfugos, who will see that the laws of the port of New York in regard to passengers from feveral thanses are sufarred at the non-infacted theses are sufarred at the nonlork in regard to passengers from fever-infected places are enforced at the point of embarkation. Dr. Doty could not find the health officer or the health office in Havana. 'Within the last two weeks preceding my departure," Dr. Doty sald, "there were 300 cases of yellow fever there. No attempt has been made to sewer the city properly. By simply cutting through a narrow strip of Thad and dredg inrough a namel the city's refuse might be carried into the Gulf stream and tay out to sea. With proper sanitary precautions, Havana would be a remarkably line city. Harana would be a remarkably line dify, The Spanish soldiers get sels, on their way to Husana in the transports, When they land some of them are half-dead from the effects of the ferer. Dr. Doty had a talk with Cansul General Lee, who, the Doctor, says, is awakened at 101 hours of the night by people who want him to stop the execution of friends or felatives. Effects well-tree to says them Gell, Lee the a oldence to save them. Gen! Lee, the

is a clience to save them, Gen't Lee, the Doctor says, immediately tries to do so.

Baron Yon, Zedwitz Killed.

Baron you Zedwitz, the German statesman, received, fattal injuries Thesary in a collision between Emperor William's reacht Metcor and his own yacht, the solids defined in Technology and his own the same solids. The tenting the races of Seaths Sea coalst. The tenting states out the Baron's

they intend to shoot Indians, filled themselves with firewater Friday night, and it was necessary to call a platoon of Chicago police to escort them safely from and to their traips. The trouble began at Valparaisa, Lal., and the conductor wired shead for others to meet the Pennsylvania traits at Chicago. When the conch arrived at the Union Depot it looked as if it had been bombarded, and the men all looked as if they had been in a prize state. The fighting had stopped. No arrests were made, and the only soberones in the party were the two objections. ed men in charge, an agit sat at at

KIND TO UNCLE SAM.

Argentin Will Admit Yankee Goods
16 11 Price of Univ.
The President of Argentina has fissed a decree ramifting all datas on articles from the Linked States for the purpose of in decree amitting alleanass of articles from the Inited States for the Apripage of showing the manufacturing and commercial and ustries of this country. Then rement for, these exhibitions originated in Philadelphia. The Venezuelan Government that the granted a concession to an American' to establish permanent exhibitions of the remanent exhibition on the Pacific. More than a year ago a treaty was made giving Tacha and Arica to Chili, thus leaving Bolivin cut-off from access to the occan and patitively without coast line. Since then the countries have been negotiating, and it is said that a treaty has been effected by which Bolivingets back a strip through Tacha and Arica sufficient to give her an outlet to the Pacific.

TEN ARE PROBABLY LOST.

Boat's Crew of Bark Flora Stafford
Is Missing.
According to private advices received in
Philadelphia ten men of the crew of twen
y-one men, of the British bark Flora
Stafford, which was burned at sea several
weeks ago, perished. She sailed from
Newcastle, N. S. W., April 22, for Muitila,
with about 2,000 tons of coal, and on
June S, in latitude 6 north, longitude 13
cast, she took fire, presumably through cast, she took fire, presumably through spontaneous combustion. The flames soon got beyond control, and the crew was compelled to take to the boats. Capt. Oscar Smith, a brother to Capt. Smith of this city, took to one tout with ten men, and the meta with fine or there of the and the mate with nine others of th grew got in the second bont. Capt. Smith. with his ten men, succeeded in being saved; but nothing has ever been heard rom the chief mate and his crew.

WRECKED BY CHILDREN,

Piaced Spikes on the Rail and Killed Engineer and Fireman. A thorough investigation was made into the cause of the derailing of engine No. 49, which was handay a work train near Carrollton, Ohio, the locomotive rolling down an embankment and killing Engineer Joseph Kirk and Fireman John Hardesty, of Canton, The investigation shows the accident to have been caused by children, having placed three spikes on the outside rail of the curve where the derailment occurrent. I wently kir more in the caboose exciped what by falling zereral hundled feet down as caught in the pranches of a hie cree. Carrollton, Ohio, the locomotive rolling branches of a hig tree. 500 800 12071

CIVIL WAR IN ARKANSAS

Whitecaps Notify Several Families
to Leave, but They Stay.
Johnston County farmers in the vicining of Lamar, Ark., have begun whitecap
operations in an effort to rid the community of cotton thieves. For the last
two or three years farmers in that neighborhood have been annoyed by wholesale
netty thieves. Cotton, cattle and hogs
have been stolen. The other night an
armed band of twenty-five farmers called
on several families suspected of the thefts
and notified them to leave the community. and notified them to leave the communit Instead of leaving, the alleged thieves are arming themselves with shotguns, and trouble is expected to occur.

BE SURE OF YOUR PASSPORTS

Note of Warping to American Tourists
To Sounded by Cousil at Zurich.
Luggue Winam, United States Consust Zurich, Switzerland, in a communication to the State Department, enjoin cation to the State Department, enjoins on exercis american coping to reside in Europe for a given period, and particularly those desirous of attending the higher schools, which they cannot enter before depositing their papers, not to fail to procure a passport at home. Tourists travel-fiff are not required to have passports; still, the Consul-says, it is always handy to have one, either for identification purposes or to establish mationality in case of accident or trouble.

Widow Gets Only \$612. late Gov. Chase of Indiana has made his final report. After the debts were paid the widow received \$412. Gov. Chase had invested heavily in mining stocks that are considered worthless.

Molten Metal Explodes At Pittsburg the explosion of molter metal at Furnace I, of the Edgar Thom son Steel Works burned ten men, three seriously.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime. \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 54c to 50c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; new footators, per bushel, 25c 10c to 11c; new potatoes, per bushel, 25 to 35c; broom corn, common short t

to 30c; broom corn, common snort to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 55c, to 57c; corn, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; to 24c.

8t. Louis Cattle, \$350 to \$4.70; hoge \$300 to \$3.76; when, No. 2, 01c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; onte No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 27. jo 29c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.5% hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 40c to 62c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, Na. 2 mixed, 18c Detroit—Cuttle, \$2.50, to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; elign; \$4.60 to \$3.75; and \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; and \$3.00; \$2.00; \$2.00; \$2.00; \$3.00; \$2.00; \$3.00; \$2.00; \$3.00;

Toledow-Wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 religible 24c; to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; 15c, 15c, 20, 2, 32c to 34c; corer, seed, \$4.45 to \$4.55. to 58c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 33c; pork, No. 1, 31c to 33c; pork, mess, \$6.00 to \$6.25.

Buffalo-Cattle, "\$2,50 "for \$4,75; Thog \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00 wheat, No. 2 red, 68e to 65c; corn, No.

wheat, No. 2 red, 63e to 65e; corn, No. 2 white, steep only life but, all as the but of the Enrich Sadalers in Allono Row.

States army, halling from the wilds near Columbus, Ohlo, and having for theight of the sadalers point Spokane, Wash, where the sadalers point Spokane, Wash, where the sadalers is the sadalers of the sadal

FASHIONS FOR FALL

POINTERS ON AUTUMN MODES PRESENT THEMSELVES.

Ralloon Sleeves Have Collanged and the Skin Tight Affairs Will Soon Be Introduced-Enormous Pipe Folds in Skirts Also Show Decadence.

OINTERS on the

autumn styles are

slowly presenting

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tled. Small sleeve with just a little elaboration at the shoulder are to constitute the first start-ling change, and when our eyes become accustomed to them, skin tight affairs accustomed to them, skin tight analist from wrist to shoulder will be intro-juced. Then the poor woman with long, hony arms will wish herself back in last year. This is the program laid out; that is plain to see, but it will take much longer to effect it than to explain it, just how no one can now tell. For the present and the near future the woman that would prefer to hide her unattractive outlines may adopt the sleeves that best disguise defects. By so doing she may not be in the advanc ranks of fashion's devotees, but she'll he safely stylish. She may, too, if she wishes to, buoy herself up with the hope that there will be some break in this program, but though its fulfillment may be slow, indications now are that it will be sure. Women overdid and ver-inflated their sleeves when they and them big, and even prettiest when the shape of the arm was hidden, ex cept about the lower part. These wome could always show their arms in evening and negligee dress, and she whose arms were awkward could concea them entirely if she wished. But fash ion is never kind to every one at once It is always wise for her who ha



lefects to hide to take a middle course

FINE ARMS NEEDED FOR SUCH SLEEVES rainer than to try to be in advance, so the may safely put on her fall bodice sleeves like those shown in the first pic ture, leaving for her more fortunate sis ers the models that the second and hird illustrations present. The novel cut of the jacket bodice will be proof enough of the garment's pewness, and further innovations might make the whole too startling for fluiet taste. suede colored cloth was the fabric o this dress, the skirt being plain and the Jacket slashed up to the bust. The overhanging tabs were held to the sides by small chains that fastened to two outtons. Beneath the loose fronts was a fitted white satin vest, the revers were also of white satin, and together with the edges of the jacket were bor dered with hair galloon. A pleated white sat n frill surmounted the cloth ollar.

It needs a well formed arm to make the second pictured dress presentable, and these sleeves are so great a de-parture from summer styles that it seems as if they would mark the limit of change for a good while. This bodice was sketched in changeable blue and green silk embroidered with fine black chenille. The right side of the jacket buttoned over, the uper part turned over into a rever and the edge was bordered with a gathered silk ruffle, a parrower ruffle trimming the rever The latter and the stock collar black velvet, but belt and draped sash as well as the sleeves, were from the slik. A skirt of royal blue mohair was worn with this bodice.

In the third model shown the sleeve wrinkled from wrist to half way from clow to shoulder, ending in paffs that seemed tiny by comparison with what we have recently had. Thin figured



PUFFS THAT HAVE COLLAPSED. due silk was the material, the skir having a silk panel of accordion-pleas ed plain blue silk. In the bodice th sleeven, vest, collar and wide girdle were of the plain material, but the narrow frilling finished the stock col-

While the puffs of sleeves are col-lapsing the stiffness will gradually go out of skirts, and women may reason ably hope that we will eventually arrive at something like the soft bell skirt, the most graceful skirt into which women ever put themselves. Certain it is that house gowns will have a little train, and will be long all around, with the hips fitting close, and though the skirt will spread toward the hem it will not flute or crackle. The enormous pipe-folds of the last two seasons will ardly be carried through this season though at present they are acceptable enough. Two sultable types for the period between summer and early winthomselves, but presentation and ter are displayed in the last two tures. This period is one in which the new styles will develop fully, or at least point the way along, which the change is to come, and until one stage or the other is reached those wo whose outlay for dress is moderate will



do well to watch and wait, so far, any way, as the cutting of new goods goes This first skirt is of brown mohair and s embroidered at the hem with dark brown soutache in a pretty scroll de sign. The bodice first books in the center and then a white sllk vect, which is shirred three times with a narrow ead, laps over. The body of the wals is entirely covered with soutache and the large collar, the wired basque and the ornaments on the stock collar are white lace I are ruffles edge the sleeves, which are embroidered at the wrists to barmonize with the remain

In the final picture a skirt is shown that was of peach colored silk, orna mented with an elaborate embroiders done in cream and different shades of green silk. The jacket bodice had a short basque edged with a narrow lines insertion, and the large collar, whose points formed revers reaching to the waist, was of earn open work linen. A large puffing of chiffon finished the neck, and ruffles of the same were put at the wrists. Both these dresses are well suited to the mid-senson, and even though November finds us confronted by many positive changes of styles, either of them can be renewed at little xpense or trouble.

It is at about this time that the summer girl begins to take stock of her summer wardrobe, with a view to its future possibilities. Perhaps two of her gowns will do to put away just as they are for next year's use. In that case the sleeve protectors are taker out, and all crumples are smoothed be fore the dress is laid away. If it be a wash dress and is soiled, then washing is done before putting away, but no starching. The gown is pressed, that



the "rough dry" wrinkles may not set and spoil the goods, but no starch is

Some of the summer dresses are no fit to hold over and will be of no use during the winter. Rip up such; they are not fit to give away if they are no fit to keep, for it is bad taste to bestor faded and drazzled finery on poor folk Ribbons, silk lining, a breadth or so of the gown itself, the accessories, a few yards of such chiffon as is no crushed, an artificial flower or so, but tong books and eyes linings-there is sure to be something from that is worth keeping. All the rest burn up. It is a mistake to keep soiled or trippled pieces, but the pieces that are worth keeping will help immense ly in the completion and planning of your next summer wardrobe. If you have a skirt that is lined stiffly it will be best to take the stiffening out before you put the skirt away. The crispness is likely to go out of the lining anyhow by next season; again, there is hardly chance that stiff skirts will be pretty next summer, and in any case the sharp folds of the stiff interlining are likely to cut or bruise the outer material dur ing protracted folding. Folks who two houses often leave summe clothes, shawls, and parasols, etc., it storeroom in the summer house. There s likely to be more room there tha in city quarters, and you will, of course make at least one visit to the summe place before the next year. Copyright, 1806.

"Men who have seen a good deal of were of the plain material, but the life don't always end by choosing their body was from the figured goods. A wives well."—George Ellot. HE SAVED THE NATION.

Cooke Was Born Poor, Made Mille ions, Then Lost Everthing

In the seclusion of a Philadelphia suburb, Jay Cooke, the once mighty man of finance, is passing, in quiet and comfort, the evening of a turbulent life There has been nothing monotonous in its career. He has been in financial wrecks and gone down in ruln, but struggled out of the deep and ventured anew on the tempestuous sea of finance. H's boyhood was spent in poverty; at 10 he was a millionaire; at 50 many many times a millionaire, at 52 almos penniless and wofully in debt; to-day, at 76, he is again the possessor of mill lons. In the gravest crisis of Uncle Sam's existence—during the civil war —Cooke loaned millions to the Government and was proclaimed the nation's envior. Cooke was born in Ohio in 1820. When

19 years old, he entered the banking bouse of E. W. Clarke & Co., Philadel phia. After a brief trial he was made confidential clerk, and upon attaining his majority he was admitted into th firm. Here Mr. Cooke was wonderfully successful and made a million befor he was 30. In the 25 years he was with the firm he piled up several millions di Just previous to the breaking out of

the war Mr. Cooke established, fill banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. The nouse rose at once into prominence and Cooke became the controller of the naikn's pocketbook. Branch banks were established in London, New York and Vashington. When the war broke out the Government needed money badly. Secretary Chase turned to Cooke and the latter formed a syndicate which oaned \$50,000,000 to the Government. Scon another and larger loan was re quired. Money was now growing scarce and the possessors of it had fears for the future of the United States. Cooke, however, issued an enthusiastic appeal and soon turned over to Secretary Chase \$2,500,000,000, \$50. 000,000 of which he had raised in a single day. About this time he built a million dollar palace in a Philadelphia suburb and named it Ogontz, after an Indian chief who had been his playmate as a boy. There he gave magnifi cent entertainments. When Cooke seemed to be at the pin-

nacle of success disaster came. He had attempted to construct the Forthern Pacific Rallroad. Money was eaten up by the millions and in 1873 came a crash. Cooke was once more a poor man except for a few thousand dollars which he saved from the wreck. His magnificent home went at receiver's sale and was transformed into emale seminary.

For most nien ruin so complete at 53 would mean the end of ambition and energy. Not so with Cooke. The few thousand he had saved he invested Though practically unheard of now, the financier was still at work. He bought



JAY COOKE.

silver mine and made a million dollars. Some of this went into a railroad and earned several hundred thousand more. Then he invested in other mining property in Montana. Utah and Idaho, out of which he cleared millions. He now owns vast tracts of farming lands in Oregon and California and ! interested in railroads besides. Six ears ago the last of the 3,000 creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. was paid and all the obligations growing out of that great panie of '73 were discharged in fuil. To-day he is probably nearly as wealthy as at any time of his life.

Yawning Fishes.

It is not generally known that fish yawn. The writer saw a turbot yawn twice, and a cod once-the latter being one of the widest yawns accomplished by any animal of its size. The yawn turbot, being something not commonly seen, deserves more particular description. A turbot's mouth is twist ed on one side, rather as if it had belonged to a round-fish which someone had accidentally been trod on and squashed half flat. The yawn begins at the lips, which open as if to suck in water. Then the Jaws become distended, and it is seen that this is going to be a real, genuine submarine fish's yawn. But the rawn goes on, works through the back of its head, distending the plates of the skull, and comes out at the gills, which open, show the red inside, are inflated for a moment and then, with a kind of stretching shiver of its

Wanldn't Come of His Own Accord Jim Webster, a colored transgressor was arraigned before a magistrate, who

"I'll let you go this time, as the evidence against you is not very conclusive to my mind." "Thank you, sah; thank you kindly

wishes all de odder magistrates would rent me like you does. Ye'r a gennerman, sah. "But don't come here again, or I'll

have to be severe with you. "You may be sure I am gwinter to ome heah no mouh. I didn't come dis time. Hit's de perliceman what fotches me every time. Et you waits till I comes here all by myself, you will be

Infection. The Dutch have an excellent custom

heap older dan Methusalem "

f calling attention to any house which ias a case of infection in it by tying a sleep of white rag round the hell han In the United States a red card is often applied in the case of scarlet ever, and in the case of small-pox a ellow fing is sometimes used.

Thousands of people at summer resorts owe bills at home.

ALL LEAVE LOUISVILLE.

National Meet of the L. A. W. Was a

Things not originally planned by either the race or entertainment committee in Louisville were plentifully served on in Louisville were plentifully served on Saturday, the closing day of the L. A. W. '96 meet. There was a dramatic touch to the farewell scene, which, although it made the grand stand people uncomfortable, added a lively interest to current events. Rain and Cooper were the elements which sent spectators and hoste into a frenzy. The rain had given evidence for several hours that it was qualifying for a hot campaign, but Cooper's fying for a hot campaign, but Cooper's act was a genuine surprise. Not enough water fell to induce the holders of seats to seek safety away from the track, so all remained to see the outcome of the verba sparring matches. Cooper was the first



man to cross the tape in the five-mile na man to gross the tape in the new min has a tional championship, but met with disqualification by the judges. It was claimed by them that Cooper had dug his elbows into Bald and made faces at him unbecoming a rider. The crowd saw this and at once set up a cry of disapproval. Cooper, was hissed and Bald was called the state of the cooper. Cooper, was asset and Sand was cham-pionship was hung on Becker's belt, Aker received second place and Nat Butler

The most popular winning of the meet was done by Walter Sanger ("old Wooden Shoes.") He is a big fellow, the most powerfully built of any man on the cir-cuit, but his weight



walter sancers seats and let Sanger's name test the full extent of their lung power. The enthusiasm was created originally on the opening day of the meet, when Sanger's appearance in the one mile was the signal for a chorus of calls for "Wooden Shoes." Although virtually he won the event, Butler, who had taken advantage of his springs and never taken advantage of his sprints and never tried to stir from his hind wheel, shot

in ahead of him at the tipe. On the hext day Gardiner won in the same manner. Following the races the greater number of visitors packed their collars and sou-renirs and took trains home. There were no disappointments, except, perhaps, a few of the riders and some of the manu-

G. A. R. COLONY A FAILURE.

The Veterans at Fitzgerald, Ga., Are An Atlanta correspondent says: The colonists, who are trying to build up the new town of Fitzgerald, Ga., are in hard

Last winter the town had 8,000 inhabitants and about 150 business houses, but the hot weather has driven more than half of the settlers back to their old homes, where many of them will remain permanently. Disease and death have thinned the ranks of the colonists, and they dread what the future has in store for them.

It was a mistake for these people to set-

It was a mistake for these people to settein a region where summer begins with April and ends with October. They cannot endure the climate, and they are too far from the markets to make truck farming profitable. The natural conditions of the place were bad enough, but the colonists have made them worse by building houses suited to a cold climate. Then they have their stables and cowsheds near their cortages, and in warm.

sheds near their cottages, and in warm weather these conveniences are very dis-agreeable and dangerous. But some of the plucky citizens are determined to hold out and many of those who have left are expected to return in the fall and make another effort to overcome the adverse forces of nature. The Georgians are anxious to see the newcomers succeed, but they regret that they did not locate their Georgia, where the climate enables people to work outdoors all the year round, and where malaria is unknown. The failure of Fitzgerald will be regarded as a calam ity by the progressive Southerners, who desire to see an influx of white immi-

GOVERNMENTS MAPS ISSUED.

Many New Features Brought Out in the Finely Executed Work.

The big general maps of the United States, issued by the general land office for this year, have just been issued. The result of the work of engraving and printresult of the work of engraving and printing is one of the most complete and finely drawn sets yet issued by the Government. The feature is the division of the country into sections, marking the various cessions and purchases from other Governments. The tracts covered in the original thirteen colonies and the Gadsden pur-chase, the Texas annexation, the cessions of Louisiana, Alaska, Mexico and Florida with a kind of stretching suiver of its lack, the fish flattens out again, until, if unusually bored, it relieves itself by another yawn.

The clearly set out for the first time. Commissioner Lamoreux is the originator of the idea. Only a limited number of maps have been issued, and a large saving aver previous years is made in the contract price of 62 cents each to the Government



Kentucky gold men claim that McKiney will have a majority of 20,000 in that

Ex-Chairman Harrity of the Demoratic national committee will retire from national politics. The Populists of Missouri have nominated O. D. Jones of Edina for Governor

and a full State ticket.

The Postmaster General has issued as order forbidding railway mail clerks taking an active interest in the campaign.

Missouri Populists have made an arrangement with the Democrats whereby tour Bryan and Watson electors will be but on the ticket

orphicales Proceedings on the Part of Makings Melders Would Follow New Mortgages Would Call for Gold.

It is assumed by the supporters of Bryan and his policy in the agricultural states where his followers abound that the farmers, and especially those who have mortgaged their property, would

the farmers, and especially those who have mortgaged their property, would surely be benefited, if flygan should be elected and the 53-cent dollar substituted for the 100-cent dollar. The purpose of the silverites, it is admirted, is to compel all depositors in savings banks, all holders of life insurance policies, all pensioners, and all others who have invested savings by loaning them directly or indirectly to suffer a loss of about half of every dollar which they own upon the ples that these dollars have a value twice as great as they grant to have. It is assumed, however, that the farmer will not lose, but will gain.

The farmers who follow Bryan have been deceived. While it is probable that those who would suffer the most severely are the workingmen the farmers would stand very near them on any scale that should heasure the misery of the people. Undoubtedly the election of Bryan would be followed by a panie. This is admirted by the silverites themselves. There would be a destruction of confidence and a naralysis of credit. Would not this affect the farmer? Can the farmers isolate themselves and escape the effect of depression that is and must be felt by all other classes; speculators possibly excepted? Even if Bryan should be adopted by legislation. The panic which would follow his election would depress the press of farm products; the paralysis of credit would deprive the grain frower of the sustaining power which gearies, his crops after they have been harvested and facilitates an advintageous distribution of them throughout the rear. The demand for these crops in the home market would fall off, owing to the condition of the working-men.

What would be the experience of those farmers who have borrowed money and

out the year. The demand for these crops in the home marker would fall off, owing to the condition of the workingmen.

What would be the experience of those farmers who have borrowed money and given mortgages on their holdings, many of whom hope to be enabled to pay off these mortgages at 53 cents on the dôllar, perhaps coverhooking the fact that they are conspiring to rob the widow and the orphan? According to the government reports, the average life of a mortgage in this country on farm property is about four and one-half years. It is now stated by Western men who appear to be familiar with the farm-mortgage bissiness that a majority of the farm mortgages in force are due, that is to say, that the terms of them have expired and that they continue in existence because the lenders are satisfied with the interest received, Would these lenders, holding mortgages overdue, take no action if Bryan should be elected? Does not the Western farmer see that they would forcelose if payment should not the effection of Bryan he followed by B general resort to forcelosure proceedings on the part of mortgage holders who could legally take such a course? Would oven the offer of a renewal of a mortgage upon terms binding the farmer to pay in gold provent the lenders from undertaking to reclaim his money? The Bryan platform calls for legislation which shall prevent the naking of such agreements. Could the farmers fairly blame the lenders for desiring to recover their loaned money in 100-cent dollars who the dollars?

What would be the effect upon the farmers, whether silverities or advocates of honest money, of the inevitable panie conditions and thus forcelosure provement? And if the silver standard should be adopted by terislation eight monthy or a year after the election of Bryan, does the farmer shuck be celar done in many farmers—a great many, we believe—who see clearly how great would be the injury inflicted upon our agriculturists of the United States can gain anything by a polley of robbery and repudiation which would na

Paying Off the Mortgage.

Paying Off the Mortgage.

The chief argument that is being used by the free-silver men when trying to convert farmers is that free silver would thus enable them to pay off their mortgages sooner, even if the dollars had depreciated in value. The money which the farmer borrowed may have been paid to him in gold, if not, in money as good as gold; but he is told that he can may off the mortgage in mency that is worth perhaps only helf as much as its face value and let the creditor suffer.

A farmer who is inclined to be caught by this kind of talk should go slow. It is not certain that if free coinage were established every farmer who has a mortgage on his farm would be allowed to pay it off in 50-cent dollars. There are thousands of mortgages or their agovernment adopting a free-coinage policy rement adopting a free-coinage policy free would be thousands of mortgages that are subject to call. If these were any danger of the government adopting a free-coinage policy are their dollars to get sone ching, ahead. They have carried their own mortgages from year to year, even though interest has been defaulted. They have exited their own mortgages from year to year, even though interest has been defaulted. They have exited their own mortgages that well the mortgage were for feited to five the counterfeits.

Carlisic on Free Coinage.

The profit of using the onetal is only that the submit greater coins, and the discovery howevery that is out the firm mortgages to be deather at the can may done the mortgage of the coinage of the coinage of the coin the proper dollars. The coins are the work of a Western gam, and that the coins found in the sulf-value of the coincerfeit half dollars, which hold in a portgages of the coincerfeit hard dollars, which hold in the sulf-value of the coincerfeit and dollars, which hold in the sulf-value of the coincerfeit and dollars, which hold in the sulf-value of the coincerfeit and dollars, which hold in the sulf-value of the coincerfeit and dollars, which hold in the sulf-value of the coince

where would the farmer be then?

where would the farmer be then? Supposing the mortgage were forfeited and the lost his farm, or if he was compelled to pay off the mortgage in good money to save his farm, how would be profit by this policy of repudiation which the free-silver men advocate?

Hundreds of chousands or dollars helonging to widows and orphans, and trust funds, have been invested in farm mortgages. Those persons are entitled to some consideration as well as the farmers who are struggling with poor crops and low prices. At present the creditors are confiderate and disposed te give all the time desired, but if the farmers of the country vote for free silver with the expectation of repudiating a part of their just debt they will have only theuselves to blame if their lot is more severe than now.—Syracuse, N. Y., Post.

Words of a Patriarch.

Words of a Patriarch.

The patriarch of the legions of sound money. Democrats who have absolved themselves from allegiance to the party since the Chicago convention is certainly Maine's grand old man. Senator. Bradbury of Augusta. The senator was ground to renounce the platform adopted, and recently, in response to a request from the New York Herald, he wrote his reasons for so design using the following strong language:

"In response to your request I have to say that I am and always have been a Democratic round and always have been a minormly voted the Democratic ticket for seventy-three, years, and I cannot with self-respect turn about and austain a ticker nominated on a platform in direct conflict with the principles and practice of the Democratic party from its foundation to the present time. The platform means a depreciated currency of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of silver and gevernment paper known to the party of t emment and are issued by the government of the crime of the received in response to a ment in anyment is expendit reasons for so doing, using the following strong language:

"In response to your request I have to say that I am and always hive been a Deincerat from principle, and I have minformly voted the Democratic that the Democratic for seventy-three years, and I cannot with self-respect turn about and austain a tickef nominated on a platform in direct conflict with the principles and practice; of the Democratic party from its fosindation to the presont time. The formalism a tickef nominated on a platform in direct conflict with the principles and practice; of the Democratic party from its fosindation to the presont time. The fosindation to the fosindation to the presont time. The fosindation to the fosindation

FARMERS WILL SUFFER | as much to send abroad to purchase survey as to colur none would be coined. It means a stain upon the character and credit of our republic, and I loye her too well to fail to enter my protest against it,"—Youngstown (O.) Telegram.

M'KINLEY AND THE VETERANS.

noulunted his rank was that of colonel. McKinley stands alone as a soldier of the line.

That he was a good soldier in all that the word implies is an attribute which his old courades agree in giving him. As much has been attested by his regimental highest officers who included at different times. William 8. Rosecrans, Rutherford B. Hayes and Stanley Matthews. More than this the mere fact that McKinley was with the Twenty-third Ohio from 1801 to 1805 and received promotion on an average of once in sixteen months is proof of the soldierly stuff of which he is ande. The Twenty-third wine emphatically a fighting regiment. It was in action seventeen times and lost in killed and wounded 504 men. Among those who made its record none have a higher title to respect them William McKinley, even though his duties did not include regimental command and though other officers of the Twenty-third Ohio gained distinction of the highest sort.

While the muster roll of the old army is saily depleted by the deaths of thirty years a great force remains to be counted as a factor of high if not first importance in determining the battle of the ballots. Upon this, it is entirely safe to say, the Democratic-Populist nominee can make no inroads.—San Francisco Chronicle.

W. Alsop of Little Roc 5, Ark., sext

coin.

F. W. Alsop of Little Roc; Ark, sext. a clipping of this circular to the seczetary of the treasury, with a request for an expression of opinion on the subject. He received a reply from Mr. Carliste, which is in part as follows:

In case free coinage of sliver should we established, in this country. I presume insurance coinpanles and all other institutions would continue to make their payments by checks and drafts on banks as heretofore; in my opinion the whole values of our currency would slink at once to the sliver basis, and these checks and drafts would be paid in silver dollars of their equivalent, instead of gold or statematically and the case.

I presume no one supposes for a noment that it would be the daty of the government to attempt to keep the standard sliver dollar coined free Ly private inductors of the competitions, capation in the coincide of gold competitions, capation in the coincide of gold competitions. Payment to attempt the partie of the two metals. The dollars would be noticed on private necount and delivered to private necount and delivered to private necount and delivered to private fore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

Under our existing system all street of the first two of the sovernment having a first fore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value.

Under our existing system all street of the failt, therefore, to permit them to depreciate. Truly your, in G. CARLISLE.

Populists and the Tarifa.

al committée, are very expressive of this condition of affairs. He says:

"You would probably not believe it unless you inderstood the Ropullats of Nebraska as I do, but the fact is that a
very vigorous fight is being waged
against Mr. Bryan by the Populists on
the protection question atome. A great
many letters have reached here appealing
for protective tariff literature. Many of
these letters come from Populists whom
I know, and they are all opposing Bryan
on account of his free trade proclivities.
The people of Nebraska believe in protection, and I believe that that issue will
become dominant before long. Every
day sees the silver craze growing less and
less brilliant in the West."

Meanwhile the Republicans, while always mindful, of the claims of sailed
money, will not forget those of protection.—Boston Traveller. al committee, are very expressive of this

well to fail to enter my protest against it."—Youngstown (O) Telegram.

M'KINLEY AND THE VETRANS.

Democratte Ex-Saddiers will and the protection question alone. A great reaching party lines and railying about the guidon of McKinley in such numbers and with such an enthusidate spirit that it effect cannot be otherwise than a strong upon the voters whom they have been clusted of the Democracy for twenty-five years and more. Gen. Daniel E. Stekes is notable among them. And his inducace in party councils in the city of New York is not exceeded by that of any man not holding a high official position of the East. Of Democratify the party of the same way a long reader hand in the city of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same way a long reader hand in the party of the same party of the same party of the same party of the party of the same party of the party

even though his duties did not inclinder regimental command and though of the content of the con

if calculated to cure many more.—New York Tribune.

"Day Laborer" Talks Sense.

To My Fellow Laborers: I want to say to you, if you can get a good contract with your "boss" that he will double your wages when you are paid in free-coinage silver, and if your "boss is good, dead or alive, and will not break how say down on his contract with you, you might go and yote for free silver without being folish. Unless you can get fixed so that wou for sure that your wages will be doubled. I cannot see how you can yote for anything which will cut down the value of the money in which, you will be paid one-half the value it has now. Let me toll you a short story. In the winter of 1860 and 1861 I worked in a porkhouse as a common laborer. I got \$1 per day wages. Shoulders were selling at 5½ cents a pound. The war came oi. Gold and silver there was none. Our only money was greenbacks. It took about \$3 in greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold. By and by shoutders sold at 17½ cents. Sugar coffee, flour and other family supplies went up, too. Although thousands and thousands of men went into the army, still the highest wages I got were \$1.50 a day. To be in right proportion my wages should have been about \$3.50 per day.
"A word to the wice is sufficient."—A

day.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."—A

Day Laborer in the Courier-Journal.

Campaign Notes.

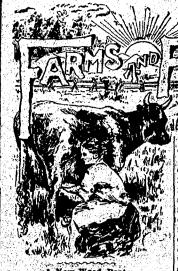
Campaign Notes.

Mr. Watson, who is one of the nominees for vice-president with Bryan, hit the bull's eye when he said that Bryan was to "run the windmill" of the campaign, while Bewall was to "run the pay train."—Philadelphia Times.

In a contest for the existence of civilization no man can remain neutral. Whover does not support the forces of order nids the forces of disorder.—Hon. Bourke Cockran.

L. J. McParlin, in a speech made at Lockport, Pa., said that 300,000 men were thrown out of employment in the United States by the closing of the silver mines, in consequence of the crime of 1873.

No doubt there are multitudes of peo-



A New Weed Pest. Tumbling mustard is a troublesom weed in the Canadian Northwest prov from nine different localities in the United States, mostly on waste lands and city lots. Its record in Canada, and the rapidity with which it has al-ready spread in some places in the to to the checked. The weed is found throughout the greater part of Europe, north ern Africa and western Asia. Temper

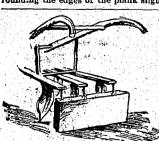


TUMBLING MUSTARD.

ature and moisture have not yet lim kted its range, and there is every rea it will dispute the possession of land with daisles, thistles and other foul growth. This pest is a blennial, after germination resembling dandelion or hepherd's purse. A small part of a flowering branch is shown at d. The lower part of the stem bears numerous leaves 3 to 10 inches long and 1 to 3 nches wide, shown at b. The nearly white blossoms, shown at c, appear in small clusters at the ends of branches. Seed is usually introduced in haled hay, poorly cleaned seed, stock cars or sweepings from grain cars. The timothy seed growers of our Western States should be especially active to eradicate this pest in case it appears in their fields. To exterminate, mow the weeds below all flowers, grub ou plant and root during August, harrow the land thoroughly at frequent inter vals during summer, and seed with sodforming grasses.—American Agriculturist.

Threshing Damp Grain.
It is quite likely that much grain will
be threshed while damp this year, as wet weather in harvest time caused is to be got in before fully dry.! In most cases the grain will take less harm in the bundle than out of it, says "American Cultivator." So long as grain was hreshed by hand, there was no danger of the work being done while either straw or grain were damp. It made the work too hard, and the threshing was always reserved for cold weather, af-ter frost had thoroughly dried out both straw and grain. When horse power threshing machines came into use, there was nearly as much care in having the grain in good condition for threshing. We have seen the thresher stalled when the grain came too fast or too damp. In the large steam thresh if damp, more or less of the grain roes into the stack. The evil of threshing damp grain is not confined to the loss by waste. What is put in the granary s much more likely to heat and come musty than it is if the grain has been thoroughly dried in the straw.

To Prevent Evaporation.
A plank drag behind the cultivator to smooth down ridges and thus keep the soil from rapidly drying is advised by many investigators, says Farm and This is particularly important during a drought when all the moisture in the soil must be retained if pos sible. Ordinary cultivating between the rows leaves deep depressions and high ridges, thus exposing double surface to the action of the sun and air. The plank drag smooths down these ridges, while leaving the land light and porous. An Ohio farmer advises rounding the edges of the plank slight



PLANK DRAG ATTACHMENT. ly, from end to end, so as not to disturb the earth deeply near the plant rows. Our illustration snows an easy way of attaching the plank.

The practice is common among farmers, even among those the most adranced, to select seed from the body of the ear, and to discard the small grains that grow on the tips and butts of the ears. They do so from the conviction that like produces like, and the stronger plants should be obtained from the larger grains. If, however, such a practice were persevered in trom year to year, it would result in take what form it may."

he production of ears with few grains of corn on the tips or none at all, for use distance of a full inch from the end of the ear. It has been ascertained from experiment that come produced from the butt brains comes first in the el; that from the body grains tassels ren; that from the hody grains tassels
next, and corn from the tip grains last
of all. The difference between the periods of this elling will affine a week
or ten days. This is nature's method debt was made in gold. To pay it in
of providing an abundance of tollen.

silver is wrong. It is dishonest. None
to complete the tertilization of, all the
grains on the ear. It may not be wisa to plant all the small grains from the tips of the ears, as there would then be a danger that the corn would be too thick. This difficulty may be obvioused y running the seed through a sleve, with meshes of suitable size, after the

corn has been shelled. Agricultural Education.

Agricultural education is as essential world in which dishonesty is its own to the farmer and stock raiser as a sure punishment. Mr. Binger has forclassical training is to a man who fol-lows literary pursuits. If a young farmer has a chance to avail himself of the instruction given in agricultural come a science, and the sooner one earns the nature of the soil he works and the adaptability to it of seeds and it costs 4 cents here. Coffee will cost graigs, the better he will be equipped to apply his own practical knowledge men who are thoughtful, progressive and energetic. The best posted man is generally the most successful, and ror that reason every farmer should en deavor to have a library as large as he can afford, and in these days of cheap books most every one can afford plenty of instructive books for a winter's read-

Land Measure. 7 92-100 inches, 1 link; 100 links, chain; 1 chain is 66 feet or 4 rods; 1 rod is 16½ feet; 160 square rods is 1 acre, or 208 feet 8½ inches square is one acre; 43,560 square feet is 1 acre; 4,480 square yards is 1 acre; S9 chains make 1 mile; 320 rods make 1 mile; 1.760 yards make 1 mile: 5.280 feet make I mile; one-balf mile square confains 160 acres; 4 miles square contains 2,550 acres; 5 acres of land mensures, 466 feet 814 inches square; 16 acres of land measures 660 feet square; 15 acres of land measures 808 feet 4 inches square; 30 acres of land meas ures 933 feet 436 inches square; 25 of land measures 1,056 feet ed uare.

Cultivating a Fenced Gardenia Some kitchen gardens must be fenc-ed, or destruction from straying cattle will follow. It is a misfortune, how ever, to have a garden so fenced tha cultivation cannot take place. The ccompanying sketch shows a way to fence a small garden, that admits of easy and thorough cultivation. The garden must be entirely in rows run ning lengthwise. The side fences are permanent. The ends are panels of



MOVABLE GABDEN PENCE. fence that hook on to posts bet perma nently, each post being in lide plant row in the garden, so that they will not be in the way of the horse and cultivator. It is but a moment's work o take down, or put up, these end pan els, as they can be made of light strips

The Apinry. Strong colonies protect themselves against robbers.

ot let the sun shine directly the hives. Bees hatched in the fall will live

arough winter until spring. All excess of drone comb should be emoved from the hive. One advantage in wiring foundations

is that it will bear a heavier weight of bees. When a considerable number of hives are kept, seven feet each way is close

enough to place them. Pure Italian bees, as a rule, are the

ensiest handled. Not only do they sting less, but they keep their places on the combs better. Poultry Points.

Give fowls shade. Give fowls air and exercise. Give fowls lime, grit and light. Give fowls fresh earth to scratch. Give fowls green stuff every day. Give fowls fresh water twice a day. Oats should be crushed if fed to little hicks. See that coops are well oiled or white

ashed before the little chicks are put into them. Do not be deceived with the idea tha

incubators need no care. The best that can be made require attention. A sitting of eggs was sent from braska to Hammonton, N. J., by mail, registered, at a cost of 30 cents, withou in egg broken

Give the old hen a good dusting with spuff, before she is taken from the nest with the little chicks, Better do it a day or two before the chicks come. Economize space.

If you starve your land, it will starte your and a set it is a set of Have cabbage leaves in the hat on a

hot day. Buy in bulk, in order to get large dis-

Don't try to raise crops to which you soil and climate is not adapted. "The man who must go to market must pay the cost of going to it, let it FARMER AND HIS MORTGAGE

How the Research of a Figuresian May Be Answered. A farmer's letter to the Chicago Times Herald raises a question in the mind of many men. Mr. J. W. Binger, of near Lincoln, Neb., owes \$1,000 on or hear Lincoln, Neb., owes \$1,000 on bond and mortgage. His farm will grow 1,000 bushels of wheat. At 56% cents a bushel in gold, the wheat at Lincoln will pay half the mortgage. "When the value of a silver dollar is reduced to 50 cents by free coinage," argues Mr. Binger, "a bushel of wheat without any change in its value will be worth a 50-cent dollar. With free consee of silver I shall, therefore be able to pay the entire debt with the 1,000 bushels of wheat.

A good many are reasoning this way than, those entered up in the County Clerk's docket. An unjust balancing of debts is an abomination to the Lord. No land can see prosperity in its streets and peace in its dwellings if a multitude go about to deny just debts and withhold the promised pledge. This is not the only answer, and it is

gotten some things. He expects to raise 1,000 hushels of wheat which he can sell clear of his own living expenses. He expects to be as free to sell it as colleges, though of a theoretical and now. The product of the rest of his experimental nature, it will save him farm meets his living expenses now. much time and perhaps many hard He expects it will then. Will it? Not knocks. Successful farming has be-much. The sugar he uses will double in price. It has to be poid for in gold. It twice as much per pound. Clothes will be twice as high. Boots, which he pays and experience. Shiftless, haphazard \$3 a pair for now, will cost \$6. Farm farmers will never stand a show with tools will be doubled. Mr. Binger's weekly paper will raise its price. The railroad on which he lives will have to advance its freight rates. Like the Indian farmer, under a silver basis, Mr. Binger will find the cost of getting his wheat to market increased by high sliver freights. He cannot sell as close to the Chicago and Liverpool markets as he does now. His profits on wheat under silver will drop to the ryot's profits in India and the moujik's in Russia. If Mr. Binger wants to drop his scale

of living to the ryot and moujik's level he will be all right. He will give up toffee and sugar. He will have no fur-niture in his house. He will go bare-toot a good deal of his time and put on his shoes just outside of Lincoln when he is going duto town, so as not to wear them out. But if Mr. and Mrs. Binger and all the state Bingers, including particularly Miss Binger, want to live as they do now, a large part of the 1,000 bushels of wheat will be used up on the increased cost of commodities. In selling his wheat on a silver basis Mr. Binger must compete with the world's wheat, but he will lose the cheap gold prices to which he objects and he must pay the high silver prices of Mexico and Argentina. The farmer there gets along by doing without. No sugar, no coffee, no furniture chesp ciothes, no shoes. If Mr. Binger does not like this, and if he does, we warn him that Mrs. Binger will have a word or two to sayto buy his daily comforts.

How do we know this? Simply be-cause in the silver countries at their range of prices a bushel of wheat will not buy as much of manufactured articles, sugar and corn, as a bushel of wheat will here. Why? These things are made by men paid on a gold basis and are sold on that basis, and when wheat goes to a sliver basis and competes with wheat grown on that basis, bushel for bushel, it will exchange for less in commodities than it does now.

Mr. Binger's mortgage therefore will not be paid off as easily as he expects; but when he has settled it in silver dol-lars neither that lender nor any other will lend him again. The rate for money will double. On the average it is twice as high in the silver as in the gold countries., Railroad building will stop and Mr. Binger's wheat freight rates will cease to have the steady competition of increasing railroad mileage of the past twenty years which has reduced rates in that time one-half. Instead, as railroad bonds come due, they will have to be refunded not as in the past on a lower, but on a higher rate, and the roads will have to charge more to make up. The developmet of to charge more the whole country will be stopped. A bost of labor will be out of work. The host of labor will be out of work. rest, at work, caught between higher prices for what they use and wages but little higher, will eat less wheat. They will turn to coarser food, more corn and less wheat, more pork and less beef, nore coarse tobacco and fewer cigars. Mr. Binger and every other farmer will farm products.—Philadelphia Press.

The Onality of Money. To destroy money or to banish it from circulation would be a backward step a step to barbarism. It would be ac cepting aboriginal conditions, and that of course, is neither desirable nor pos sible. This servant of barter, there-fore, as I have taken the liberty of terming money, should, above all be a reliable servant, and to be a relia ble servant it should be an absolutely correct measure. In other words, it should do its work accurately. It cannot be efficient one day and inefficient the next. It must enjoy such good repute as to maintain confidence, and to maintain confidence it must be the same every day in the year. G. B. Sloan,

Producing Interests Divided. Two sets of arguments are necessary in this campaign for the free coinage of silver. Inasmuch as converts are sought among both workingmen and farmers, the former are told that their vages will, advance, while the latter are led to believe that the selling prices of their products will be enhanced. In talking to the workingman stress is laid lipon the much higher rate of wages Which it is expected that he will be able to secure after all values adjust themselves to the new standard, but the increased cost of llying which will boforced upon him at the same time is edulously kept in the background The farmer on the other hand isten couraged to bolieve that he will get areat deal more for his wheat corn

onts, pointoes, etc., when no restrictions are imposed upon the coinage of silver, but, of course, he is not told at the same ting that he will very probably have to pay a great deal more for everything pay a great deal more for leverything he is obliged to buy. It is a question whether many converts to tree silver comingo would be secured in cities charten question were to be presented at the same time.—The Ironlanc.

Silver Catechism. Q.—What silver standard countries have tree coinage? A.—Why My-which is not in all the world a mint open to is not in all the world's mirr spen to the free coinage of silver at any ratio.

Q.—Does not Mexico coin all eliver brought to her mints? A.—Yes: but she charges \$4.41 for each 100 coins, and the coinage is at 16.51 to 7.56 that she recoins European silver at a cost to the holder of about 10 per cent, and Americal

can silver at a cost of 7 per cent.
Q.—Does not India coin free silver? A.—No. The mint was closed three years ago.

Q .- Does not Japan coin free? A .-It coins subsidiary silver on government account, as all mints do. The cur-rency is Bank of Japan notes, \$134,000,-000, redeemable in full legal tender silver coin. These notes correspond to our greenbacks of 1868, except that they do not go below 50 per cent. discount.

Q.—What is the result? A.—That the finances are disordered. There is no security for business. There is no fixed standard of value. The yen (dollar) is worth 53 cents in gold one day and **51** the next, as the price of silver fluctuates in the market, exactly as our greenbacks fluctuated.

Q.-Is this true of all silver standard all. There is not one in which business is not speculation, because there is no fixed standard of value.

Q.—What is meant by "a silver basis?" A.—That the notes issued are redeemable in silver; that sliver is the money of final redemption.

O.-What is its practical effect? A .-Po drive gold out of circulation and out of use as money, either as currency or as a reserve for redemption, as it is now used by our banks and by the govern-

Q.-Is this a universal result? A .-It is. There is not a sliver standard country in the world in which gold circulates or is used as money. The more valuable money is always hoarded or sold in speculation as a commodity.

Q.-Would not the adoption of free silver coinage prove a measure of contraction, giving us less money than we have now? A.—It would. More than \$500,000,000 in gold coin and certificates would be immediately driven out of circulation or use as money. It would tax the silver-minting capacity for ten years to make good this deficiency.-New York World.

Gold Doesn't Seek Colunge. If the bimetallists were right, such an extraordinary increase in the gold production ought to have led to a proportionate increase in the coinage of gold. It is a matter of public knowledge that the Royal Mint coins gold without charge for all who send it in. Thus the theory of the bimetallists is put to the test, and experience shows that it is absolutely unfounded. During 1894 and 1895 (the two years of the greatest gold production the world has ever known) there has been a continu-ous decline in the coinage of gold at the mint. Gold has come to this country in unprecedentedly large amounts. The Bank of England is literally overcrowded with the metal; and directors are at their wits' ends how to store it. But neither they, nor any of the great capitalists of the country, nor any of the other banks, think it worth while to send gold to be coined.—The Statist.

Chile's Experience with Silver. As soon, however, as the depreciation of silver brought the value of the silver peso below that of the gold peso, gold ook the place of silver as the metal for export, and instead of being pre-

sented at the mint in greater quantities than silver, there was a natural cessaion of the coinage of gold and a disappearance of gold coin from circulation. Though, of course, the effect of this depreciation was not felt as soon in Chili as in other countries, where the legal ratio was less, as, for example, in 1, there was? in 1878? deposited in the mint for coinage 150,000,000 francs worth of silver, against only 5,000,008 francs in 1871 and 1872.-Edward H. Strobel, in "Sound Currency."

Two Lessons from History.
Twice in the earlier history of the United States it was attempted to establish a bimetallic currency upon a ratio which varied from the actual market ratio of the two metals not more than three per cent. In both cases the undervalued coins disappeared feel the effect in a reduced demand for from our circulation. During the last six years the United States learning through still more bitter experience that legislation is powerless to change the results that naturally follow the commercial fluctuations in the value of the metals.—Logan G. McPheron, in "The Monetary and Banking Problem."

Who shall Say?

If this nation experiments with this financial question, if we are to be beckned away from the beaten and plain nath by the mirage of free coinage, who shall answer for the despair that will follow in the train of this most cruel deception, and who shall say where all the consequences of wretchedness may end?—San Francis co Wave.

The Free Silver Bandits



1890 H. 890 ift frur go to attain, the born

will & Stratt to

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM MOKINLEY, Jr.,

— of oшо.—

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GARRETT A. HOBART. of



REPUBLICAN STATE TICK ET

FOR GOVERNOR, HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun For Treasurer.

GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General, ROSCON D. DIX, of Berrien. For Commis'r. of Land Office, WM. A. FRENCH. of Pres rue Isle. For Auditor General.

FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent. For Supt. of Pub. Instruction. JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale. For Mem. St. Bd. of Education, JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee.

Maine has two hundred newspapers and Sewall.

A Florida preacher, imitating Silverites are mainly "lungs, lunacy, and larceny."

What the people need is a return to a protective tariff and a preservation of the present currency system. Knightstown (Ind.) Sun.

To doubt that Major McKinley will be elected President is to doubt the intelligence and integrity of the American people.—St. Joseph (Mo.)

that they will not support Sewall. The middle-of-the-road fellows seem to be well acquinted with the thor oughtare.

The free silverites say that the present dollar is a 200-cent dollar. who receives it for his labor, vote to make it a 50-cent dollar.-Globe-Democrat.

Four years ago the Democrats were going daft on tariff reform. Now they are going the same way on free silver. But the Democrats have to go daft

dollar is to be worth just as much as per day, and in the last were hunting a dollar is today, it will be just as for work at 75 cents, and, for the the dollar depreciates only so much hard to get a dollar as it is to day. must part not finding it. The mints as ten per cent, the loss to the wage are working for fixed wages will be cloth or tons of iron.

The Intrinsic Value of Couns.

To the Editor of the Press. Sir-For the information of mysel

id your other readers, will you please state in your columns what actual value of gold and silver is contained in a 220 gold piece and twenty silver dollars? In other words, what value in cash would each of above bring if melted into buillon? Also please state what the weight is of a newly coined \$20 gold piece and a silver dollar.

516 grains-464.40 grains of pure | puting the free silver work, and aiding gold and 51.60 grains of pure copper. As one ounce of fine or pure gold is worth a fraction more than \$20,67 a grain is worth a fraction more than four cents, since there are 480 grains in one ounce. To be exact, an ounce of pure gold is worth \$20.671834x, and a grain .043066x. By muliplying the pragents at the up in silver mines; number of grains of pure gold in a flar estate. California 173.000.000 double eacle, 464.40, by the value of fon W. Mackay 40.000.000 double eagle, 464.40, by the value of a grain, .043066, you will find that the pure gold in a twenty-dollar piece is worth \$20 in actual cash. All the gold coins of this country are worth their face value in cash.

The value of silver buillion fluc uates constantly. Just at present t is worth 684 cents a nounce. By multiplying the present market price of silver, 674 cents, by the decimal, 77343, which represents the fraction of an ounce of pure silver contained As the bullion in one silver dollar is worth approximately 53 cents, the bullion value of twenty silver dollars is about \$10,60.

A new silver dollar weighs 412} grains and contains 371.25 grains of pure silver, the remaining one-tenth peing an alloy of pure copper.—Ed.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award

"The Boy Lied."

The Detroit News apologizes for Nominee Bryan by falsifying what he said: The News says:

"Now Mr. Bryan does not hold that remonetization is going to enhance silver all the way from 68 cents, the silver, to \$1.20, or the present value his printers. Labor troubles on his of the sixteenth part of an ounce of gold. He holds that silver will go half way up, and gold will come half way down."

Now this is exactly what Mr. Bryan and but eight of them are for Bryan said in his written speech as it was printed in the News and all other papers that published the speech:

We contend that free and unlim-Burchard, has said that the Free ited colnage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

Which clearly proves that he does hold that remonetization would enhance silver all the way from 68 cents to \$1.29. There is no half go up nor balf come down about it. The News tries to repair what it knows to be a bad break by saying that Bryan didn't ested. He is the general manager of say what his written speech proves this mine, and owner of the Sait Lake that he did sav.

The News' apology for Bryan is a The News apology for Bryan is a country with free coinage literature.

deliberate falsehood, and the proof that it is is found in its own columns. Bimetallic League, is said to have re-Tom Watson says the Populists will That's the kind of "educational camnot fuse with the Democrats, and palgn" Old Hoodoo is conducting as usual.-Det. Journal,

Mills, not Mints.

More truth can not be crowded into an equal number of words than is onud in this passage of Major Mc-Why, then, should the workingman, Kinley's speech in reply to a congratulatory address from some of his old comrades in arms:

I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of

the world.

This goes hard and straight to the mocratic congress would mean millions to these people.

The Populists make a great fuss about watering stock by corporations. They propose to water silver by making 51 cents worth of it pass for 100 cents. That, is 49 per cent water.

Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Thorace W. Seymour, proprieter of the Chicago Chronicle, Democratic, says that McKinley will carry 11llipois by a sweeping majority. This is the opinion arrived at after a careful canvass of the state by the Chronicle.

This goes hard and straight to the The clection of lityan and a free silver Democratic congress would mean millipons to these people.

The Populists make a great fuss about watering stock by corporations.

They propose to water silver by making 51 cents worth of it pass for 100 cause the great iron-works are not funning on full time. There was no much, The clection of lityan and a free silver Democratic oungress would mean millipons to these people.

Placing the product of the mines in which they are interested at 54,000,000 and the government paying them \$1.00,000,000, and the government canvass of the state by the Chronicle. ive in 1891 than in 1893 that in the first year nien were striking because If under Free Coinage the silver they could not earn more than \$3.00 Where, then, will be the gain? If it were turning out as much money in earners will be incalculable. The

and the currency will settle itself .- Tribunc.

MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS.

NHY THE BILVER BARONS BACK CANDIDATE BRYAN.

Means Many Millions of Dollars to Then -Would Tax the People to Fill Their Own Pockets-22 Men Would Make 840,000,000 a Year by Free Colnage.

Washington, August 12.—A table hu dollar.

New York, Aug. 1st 1890.

G. E. MANNING.

A double eagle or \$20 gold-piece of the United States contains pure gold bullion worth \$20 in actual cash. The copper alloy (one-tenth) is never reck. oned, as 1ts value is insignificant. The double eagle, when coined, weighs have been actively engaged in prose-tile grains—464.40 grains of pure | uting the free silver work, and aiding the propagands. They have been influential in securing a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver in the platform at Chicago, besides dictat-ng the exact form of the financial plank in the platform of the Populists and Silverites. As far as prepared the following is a list of these multi-millwhose wealth as individuals

over Smelling Works Co. abors (Ontariosilver mine)

Total \$547,000,000
The men interested in the wealth in a standard dellar, you will find listed above have been most netive in that the bullion value of a silver the free silver cause. They have sevdollar is a fraction more than 53 cts. ral million reasons for being interexpect by the latter's success to acquire more millions of these reasons at the expense to the rest of the American

> Senator Stewart, who has his mortgages made payable in gold, and who is interested as agent and otherwise in vast amount of silver mining proprty, is the inventor of the expression The crime of '73," although as lace as 1874 in a speech in the senate he said: "I want the standard gold, and no paper money not redeemable in gold. Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what a dollar in gold is worth."

Senator Stewart is now publishing a paper called the Silver Kuight, in which he pretends to take interest in the working people of the country, and to plead the cause of the laboring men all of whom he says will be benefited by the free coinage of silver. How friendly he is to the laboring men car laboring men charge him with con present gold value of the ounce of ducting a "rat office" and underpaying paper led to the open charge that Mr. Stewart did not pay living wages to his printers

Senator Teller, who was pushed by his silver friends for nomination at the hands of the Democrats, after he had serted the Republican party, has re ently acquired large mining interests Francis J. Newlands, a member of ongress from Nevada, and agent of Sharon estate, was chairman of

the Silver party convention.

Two of the greatest organs published in the interest of the free coinage of silver and in advocacy of the Demoeratic ticket are the San Francisco Ex aniner, and the New York Journal.
They are both run by young Mr.
Hearst, who represents the great silver
interest of the Hearst estate.
R. C. Chambers, one of the delegates

to the Chicago convention, is part owner in the Ontario silver mine, in which the Bearst estate is also inter Herald, one of the backers of the Bime tallic League, which is now flooding the refred a salary for some years of suffi-sient proportions to justify him in de-voting his whole time to the free coin-

age propaganda. W. A. Clack, the silver king of Montana was one of "Dieb" Rhand's Kant. irs. When the latter's chances went glimmering he gave his support to

silver syndicate, was particularly netive during the Chicago convention. He is a former Missonrian and a boson friend of Senator Vest.

land, O., who made an enormous for-tune ont of the Old Telegraph mine in lune out of the Old Telegraph mine in Utah. He sold his interest to a French syndicate for \$5,000,000, but is still in-terested in some Utah silver mines. The above is a brief description of some of the above political workers for the Democratic ticket, to whom the free coimage of silver means so much. The election of Bryan and a free silver

If under free coinage the value of

How it Milkes the Wage Eurao Speaking of the probability that the

co coinage of silver would enhance he prices of commodities Gov. Volcott, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, ided the following comment pertinent o the wage carner: "Does anyone suppose that the daily wage of the daily laborer will be doubled to meet that laborer will be doubled to meet that increuse in the price that he is to pay for everything that comes into his liouschold? Let the pensioners of the nation pause and think of this platform. nation pause and think of this platform. How many are there, 750,000 I believe, that receive a fixed pension from the United States. Do they suppose that that will be immediately doubled to meet the doubling of values in all the commodities that they buy for their households? (Applause.) How about the hundreds of thousands of men, the thrifty and prudent who ings banks on the gold basis? Do they suppose that, when they go to draw omething from their deposits, and ask or \$100, the generous gentleman and iberal manager will hand them out \$200? No, gentlemen, the \$100 that they deposited on a gold basis will be handed out to them on the silver basis, and then with that \$100 they will go doubled in price. Think of all the others who have bought a little homeothers who have bought a little home-stead on a gold basis. Do they imagine that by the flat of congress that is to be doubled in value? I say, let avery man in this community, and that avery man in this community, and that will cover all but a small fraction, let every one in this community who has been able by thrift, by prudent fore-sight, looking out for the future support for themselves in their old age. r their families, let them ask whether this doubling of the prices of commodities is going to benefit themselves. That is the sort of argument, it seems to me, which must appeal to all to check this great delusion."

The manner in which foreign manu facturers and foreign labor get the benefit of Democratic tariff tinkering is hown by the following table of the in

ending in January, 1895 and 1896. 1883, 1864, 1865,

This shows that in seven months nding last January the imports of lothing nearly doubled; those of loths increased two and a half times: hose of dress goods doubled; those of knit goods increased almost four times; imes; those of yarns two and a ball ines, and those of miscellanco enerally, the imports of all woolen ibries increased from \$17,000,000 to \$34,000,000, or more than 100 per cent. Why not make these goods here and employ American capital and labor?

firginia, in a recent talk with the Chicago inter Ocean was very frank about the tariff and the silver mine owners. Hear what he said: "The Republican candidate for the presidency was the for themselves — National Tribune natural outcome of the operations of the Democratic tariff for revenue only he masses of the Republican party. the business men and laboring men nominated Major McKinley because he epresented their idea of a champion of protection to American industries and workingmen. This great central interest, and there is no disposition on the part of any of the Republicans to avoid this issue. The question is, Are we in favor of opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of the silver infilling the mints of the silver infilling the mints of the silver infilling the ment to the silver infilling the silver infilling the ment to the silver infilling the silver bullion of the world at twice the value of that product? This question will soon solve itself if the sensible people of the country study it. If the working men, business men and farmers of this country can only realize that the free coinage of silver is in the interest of about 20,000 producers of sary article of life. He harped on silver, and can be no benefit to any-this incessantly, and openly criticised body else, they will settle the matter the Wilson Bill because it did no go most comphatically next November. far enough toward free trade. He is Being a silver producer myself I know the strain for conceal his including metal means. I know that under the failure by insisting that free silver recent silver purchasing act, the silver | will do what he promised that free producers of this country were paid by trade would. Who is foolish enough he United States government about \$170,000,000 more than their product was worth in the open markets of the world. Free coinage will mean a repetition of this subsidy. The United States government will simply pay a bonus of about 100 percent of the value of silver builion to the mire owners of this country and other countries as well."

The following is a terse statement the free coinage of silver would mean ing Consumption, tried without re-in actual practice. Free, unlimited and sult everything else, then bought one independent coinage at 16 to 1, would bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, mean dollars worth only 55 cents. The wage carner and the man on salary would be paid in these, thus cutting his income down nearly one-half, and every debtor could pay his creditor with these depreciated dollars. If it ever became evident that the American sonle were so dishonest and so foolist us to adopt such a policy there wanted be a rush to anticipate its effects. The 500 millions gold in the country would at once be hearded or exported, and

Best Family Medicine

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache,

cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is Ayer's Pills."—Mrs. MAY JOHNSON, New York City.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas who died the other day, left bebind him a forcible illustration of the difference between honest and dis honest money. "Suppose," he said "that a person had a \$10 bill issed by day and who would redeem it? But if the same person had a Roman eagle coined at that time it would la as good as it was when Caesar rode at the head of the Roman legions."-Globe Democrat.

Bucklin's Arnica Saive.

THE BEST SALVE IN the world fo uts, Bruises Sores. Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chappe lands, Chilblains, Corns and all 15.05.751.
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20. pier, druggist.

As we have been saying for years is demonstrated by the fact that they of shawls increased nearly five will not take the silver dollars out of the Treasury and use them in their coolen's nearly three times. Stated daily business. The quantity of these in the hands of the people constantly grows smaller. June 30th. 1896, the amount had fallen to 52, 175,998, the smallest since the coin age of the silver dollar was resumed llon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West in 1878. This is much less than \$1 per capita for our population. The Free Silver men want somebody else to take silver, but want none of it

Knight of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes u seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried I'r. King's New Discovery and at the end inust not be abandoned. The tariff is one of the great issues of this campaign and cannot be dropped. The money question just now seems to lead in the fall. Street and there is not be seen to lead in the fall. Therefer, as our experience proves that itcures when all other remedies fail."—Signed, F. W. Stevens, State Com.-Why not give this great med

Four years ago Bryan was loud in proclaiming that Free Trade would increase workingmen's wages, while decreasing the cost of every neces sary article of life. He harped or now trying to conceal his inglorious to follow such a leader?

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 319 Florida st., San Francisco, sufmade by an investment house of what fered from a dreadful cold, approach and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such re-sults, of which these are samples, that prove the ecfflacy of this medi-cine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00. Arkansas holds a State election on

Les a runh to anticipate its effects. The substant of the hearded or experted, and this enormous contraction would present the property of the common contraction of the present the property of will not be worth as much as the 1893 as in 1891. But the milis were man who gets \$9.00 a week will get Who wants the American dollar Mexto guess. In 1892, the Republicans dollar is to-day, then all those who not turning out so many yards of only \$8.10, while everything that he icanized? It is not a question of carried the state by 15,000 plurality, are working for fixed wages will be cloth or tons of iron.

and his family buy, will go up in what we can do and are able to do, and in 1894 they had nearly 30,000 fixed wages will be cloth or tons of iron.

and his family buy, will go up in what we can do and are able to do, and in 1894 they had nearly 30,000 fixed we can do and are able to do if we so will it, but what is wiscest to become active. Return to protection himself poorer than he now is.—Nat. Tribune.

Tribune.

A FULL DINNER SET

※ OF OK

DECORATED SEMI--PORCELAIN.

BEST ENGLISH WARE.

the Roman Government at the time of its greatest power and glory. How much would that bill be worth to-

AT OUR STORE.

the insincerity of the silver advocates is demonstrated by the fact that they Secure One, Before It Is TOO LATE.

from Lincoln Neb., as follows: "At PRICES ON ALL GOODS, ROCK BOTTOM.

Call and be Convinced.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of CANNED GOODS. CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreciosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

LOCAL ITEMS

George House, of Maple Porest, was

in town, last Saturday. Great Lace Sale, this week and mext, at Claggetts'.

Rufus Edmonds, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Saturday.

Geo. Tuttle, the painter, has moyed to Gaylord. Fer Doors, Sash, Glass and Rutty

see Albert Kraus. L. Fournier returned from Detroit Prices.

last Friday. Do not miss the Lace Sale at

the store of S., H. Co. BORN-Saturday, Aug. 22d, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peter, a daughter.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'. Mrs. W. Metcalf, of Center Plains,

was in town last, Thursday. Dr. Price's Gream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made. H. Davenport, of Frederic, was in town last Thursday.

501 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to he sold for 25 cents, at Clargetts'. F. F. Hoesli, and family, of Blaine,

was in town last Thursday. Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29

cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts' J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest was le town last Thursday.

J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, Was in town last Thursday.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder eld's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

John Howse, of Maple Ecrest, was in town last Thursday. C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in

town Tuesday. The best place in Grayling to buy

Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed. Eugene Fauble, of Grove, was in

in town, Monday. He is working for Supervisor Wakeley. The New Woman corset beats theu

all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. I. H. Richardson, of South Branch

threshed over 700 bushels of grain for himself, last week. Bates & Co. are uffering the choic

est Teas and the best Coffees, in The Highway Commissioner was

sawing cedar blocks for street crossings, last week. Mrs. L. Jenson, and daughter, have

been welcome visitors here for the

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's.

School will begin a week from next

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggetts'.

H. Kleinfelt, of Lansing, entered a homestead in Blaine, joining the farm of F. F. Hoesli, on Monday.

Mrs. J. K. Wright, and daughter, returned from their pleasant visit at Oden, last Monday.

Detroit White Lead Works Sign and House Paints are the best; every Newman. gallon warranted. For sale by Albert

Miss Frankle Steckert, of Chicago is visiting with her mother, Mrs. J. Steckert, of South Branch, for the He is an orator of no mean ability, next four weeks.—Ros. News.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to yet we believe no man was convinced

Claggetts'. Mrs. C. T. Jerome caught a green bass in Portage Lake, one day last week, that weighed over three pounds.

Lucky catch. All Linen Lace, from 1 to 4 inches wide, goes for a short Love 87 bushels from five and one around the two beautiful islands, gestions; for in "Wonderlands of the time, at 5 cents per yard, at the half acres; Jas. Burton's, Sr., rye Everything at reasonable rates. Rev. store of S., H. & Co.

Miss Kate Traver came down from Lewiston, last Saturday, for a little , wisit, with old friends here, before re-Lucaing to her home in Detroit.

Miss Pansy Havens has been er gaged by our school board to fill the last yacancy, which will be good news to many of her friends here.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects at Claggett's. The newest, the lat- and dramatical reader and impersonsest, the prettiest and the best. Don't "fall to see them.

Miss L. Williams came home from Topinabee, for Sunday, and to see that the office remained intact. She reports an enjoyable time.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest hap wold his flock of sheep to Fred F. Austin's impersonation of negro songs Hocsli, of Blaine. Fred believes in sheep, in spite of "reformed" wool. listeners.—W. Branch Herald. has sold his flock of sheep to Fred F.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have rebuilt , number of care for use as a camp, kitchen, dining and sleeping cars complete. They are models of con-

The Free Silver Club meets at Mo Cullough's hall, next Saturday evening. A good specker is expected to be present, and a full attendance is desired. Axel Michelson exhibited the finest

weighed from two to four and a quarter pound apiece. Farmers bring your produce to Salling, Hanson & Co. They pay you the highest price, and sell you goods at Book Bottom

tion, the first of the week. They

Swan Paterson and Chas R Johnson went to Gravling on Wednesday. for a week's fishing trip down the Au

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will recive fair treatment.

Sauble River .- Lewiston Journal.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

Wm. Steckert, of Florida, the first Clerk of this county, was in town last week, going from here to the old homestead in South Branch, where he will spend a little time fishing, before his return to his home in the

1. H. Richardson, of South Branch has purchased a steam threshing machine. He will not make thresh ing a business, however, and will only use the machine for the benefit of himself and a few neighbors .-Ros. News.

Just received 4000 yards all Linen Lace, 1 to 4 inches wide, which we will sell for a short time at 5 cents per yard. Don't allow this chance to go by. Salling, Hanson & Co.

J. W. Sorenson has just received a large stock of writing paper and en velopes from the manufacturers, but up in boxes. Each box contains 2sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, which he will sell for 10 cents.

W. Fairbotham brought to our sanctum a plate of fruit, Guer Plums and Hyslop and Gen. Grant Crat Apples, which were as fine specimens as we ever saw. They were grown on his place in this village.

W. J. Jubb and wife came down from Gaylord, Sunday, to be in time for the reunion. They were guestof A. J. Rose. W. J. looks as though he had just come from a battle, his face being badly lacerated a few days

since by an accident. Monday was the anniversary of the birth of Mrs. A. E. Newman, and in the evening she was surprised to find her house crowded with friends to Monday, Sept. 7th. Everybody will help the family celebrate the event Numerous elegant presents helpe to express the love of the donors.

The following delegates were elec ted at the Democratic County Convention last week:

State Convention-Wm. T. Lewis.

Congressional-Joseph Patterson, A. J. Stillwell. Senatorial-Wilson Bickey, Wm.

McCullough. Representative-John Leece, A. E.

Hon. Thomas Barkworth, of Jack son, addressed a good audience at the Court House, Saturday evening, on the side of the Free Silver campaign. a louical lawyer, and as a man is honored and respected. His side of the case was presented in its best form

that 53 cents value could possibly be

made to equal 100. yielded 14 bushels, and James Jr. 13 John Redpath, speaker. bushels to the acre; J. Strietmatter had 14 bushels of wheat to the acre Corn promises a large yield, and potatoes are all right. Come to Craw-

ford county and buy a farm. The recital Wednesday evening at the Opera House was well attended. and the audience exceedingly well pleased with the performance. Miss Sargent's ability as an elocutionist ator has long since ceased to be a question with W. Branch audiences. At each appearance upon our stage she excites more admiration than at preceeding events and in this respect Wednesday night's entertainment was no exception. The musical part of the program was excellent, C. L.

The Reunion.

The Seventeenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors Association of Nor hern Michigan, Tuesday and Wednesday, was, as expected, a decided success. The village was profusely decorated with evergreens flags and bunting, and our citizens gave hearty welcome to the visitors.

The early train brought a delegation of over thirty from West Branch. basket of trout ever seen in this secwith their drum corps, who were breakfasted at the dining hall, and spent the forencen looking over the town, and visiting with resident soldiers who came in from all parts of the country. The midday trains were loaded from the south from Arenac, Ogemaw and Roscommon counties, and from the north from Cheboygan and Otsego, and afterioon a number from Lewiston.

At 1.30 the parade was formed and where they will join a party of friends under the inspiring music of two staff in front of his residence, that martial bands marched to the stands for McKinley and Hobart. grounds, where the program, as ublished, was practically carried out. Some few changes in speakers C. Hall, during the reunion. being made by the enforced absence of some of the speakers. The address of welcome by Geo. L. Alexander was tull of patriotic fervor and well expressed the sentiment of our citizens in cordial welcome, and was feelingly esponded to by President Abbott.

The vocal music by our Glee Club was all that could be desired, being for \$1,50. selections of old Army Songs, which have so long been familiar to the "Rove" and are loved so well

The Court House was crowded at the evening Campfire with people who listened with interest to the remarks of Comrades Chalker, Warren, Strickland, McElroy, and others whose names we did not get. A recitation by Miss Rose Benson was received with great applause, being a felicitious selection for the occasion, and excellently delivered. The only lack of the evening was that of Music.

During the night a terrific rain and thunder storm occured, which soaked the camp ground, so that Wednesday's exercises were adjourned to the Court House, where sitting room was at a premium. The addresses of cominterpersed with music, were well the association. rendered, and carried the boys back in memory to '61 to '65, filling the time till the call for dinner, which was promptly answered.

The fine address of Mrs. Isabel probably be renominated. Forbush, of Gaylord, was listened to with close attention, the subject, The W. R. C," being one of intense nterest to all old soldiers who appredate their noble work.

The afternoon session lost none of ts interest in the music and the address of Comrade Woodruff, followed by the fine recitation of Miss Matie Francis, which was rapturously applauded.

Gaylord was selected as the place for the next reunion, and the followng officers elected:

President-D. S. Waldron, Crawford County.

Vice-President-A. S. Hilton, Ot-

Secretary-W. H. Smith, Otsego

Quartermaster-N. K. King, Otego County. Executive Committee-William S.

Chalker, Crawford County; E. S. Dicknson, Otsego County, and Charles Kreidman, Sr., Cheboygan County. The following Vice-Presidents for

Chehovgan County-C. H. Gever. Montmorency County-J. Stands-

brough. Arenac County-Geo. M. Horton. Otsego County - John A. Covert.

Crawford County-W. S. Chalker. Foscommon County-H. H. Wood-

And the encampment was dispersed while the band played Yankee Docdle.

Farmer's Pic Nic will be held at ployed feels the need of, and about the resort grounds of James A. Wag-search of some diverting place to goner, where will be found every visit. For those who want to go The grain reports from Center thing for the comfort and pleasure eastward, Asbury Park and its neigh-Plains are satisfactory to the farmers of the community, such as Swings, boring town are alluringly described on the "worthless plains". Fred Merry-go-around, boat riding, refresh, and charmingly pictured. For the Sholts got 40 bushels of wheat from ments &c. The beautiful steamer westward traveler there is almost an two and a half acres of land, Frank lota will make hourly excursions embarassment of riches in the sug-

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, DR



W.B. FLYNN, Dentist.

for three days. Office with Dr. Ins ley.

Mrs. Wm. Woodfield went to St. Ignace yesterday, for a visit.

Mrs. Dr. Wolfe was made glad by the arrival of her sister for a visit.

The only chickens stolen was V. last Sunday night. Rolla Brink went to Indian River. Monday in the employ of Salling,

Hanson & Co. Mrs. S. S. Claggett, and Orin Blair, have gone to visit at the old home,

in Hillsdale County.

W. G. Marsh has erected a flue flag

Sneak thieves captured a roll of tised,' blankets, and one grip, from W. R. The ladies of the W. R. C. are re-

juested to meet at their hall to morrow afternoon (Friday) to put it in order. All subscribers of the AVALANCHI can get the Chicago Daily Tribune,

Misses Francis Kneeland, and Jennie, returned home this morning, after a pleasant visit with their little

until after the Presidential election

friends here. Geo. L. Alexander went to Vanderbilt, last evening. Whether on legal business or after trout, we are not informed.

Rev. Samuel Edgecumbe arrived tere Wednesday, and will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath.

drep came down from Munising last week, for a visit with father Newman and family. It is estimated that 300 visitors

Mrs. Fred Raymond and the chil-

were in town during the reunion. rades Warren. Nauman and Hilton, 104 soldiers registered as members of M. A. Bates is in attendance at the

Congressional Convention at Cheboy

gan, to-day, where Mr. Crump will Dandruff is an exudation of the pores of the skin that spreads and dries, forming scurf, and causing the

bair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it. Dr. Woodworth has the pleasure of intertaining his son Charles, from Pueblo, Col., with his wife and three children, and his daughter, Miss

Jennie, of New York. We wish to thank our friends for their kind rememberance of us, on Monday last, and also for the gifts

which were kindly presented. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. NEWMAN.

The ball game, Tuesday, Roscommon vs. Grayling, resulted in 4 to 6 in favor of Grayling, and on Wednesday, Gaylord vs. Grayling, 10 to 21 in favor of Grayling. Our boys play ball.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of WHEREAS, Default has been made intheco

after a long and painful illness, Bella, wife of Fred E. Farber, aged 38 years. The funeral was held at her residence. Wednesday, and the body taken to Frederic for burial, beside her two children, who had gone before.

Vacation Day.

August and early September have ome to be the favorite time of the rear for the annual vacations, which The Otsego and Charlevoix counties | nearly every one who is steadily em-Thumb Lake, September 3d, 1896, on this time thousands of reople are in West" there is pleasant talk of all that picturesque part of our country, accompanied by illustrations which are attractive to a degree and impress one anew with the great variety f scenery and interest this western half of the United States affords...

Every one whe will take the trouble o cut out this notice and forward it. with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of DEM-OREST'S MAGAZINE, containing a Pattern Order which entitles the holder to any pattern illustrated in any number of the magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each, and frequently over thirty patterns are illustrated in one number, thus affording an almost unlimited variety to select from. Demorest's is pub-A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant orest Publish ng Company, 110 Fifth 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. Avenue, New York.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling ladles of Grayling have placed the the 10th of each month, remaining under the deepest obligation. My most sincere thanks are tendered

FRED E. BARBER.

The following prominent dem all there is of them, were in assend ance at the free silver convention Neil Patton, of Maple Forest; J. J. Salling's big rooster, and that was Hagerty, of Frederic, John Howse, of Maple Forest, and H. Moon of lieaver

> List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Gravling for the week ending August 22. 1896.

Beach E. E. Paterson, John Decmut, Daniel Wilber, Clarence. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Adver-

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

DR. J. A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.



ORFICE, In GOUPIL BUILDING. GRAYLING, MICH.

People's Party County Convention

The County Convention of the Peo ple's party, of Crawford County, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, on Saturday, Aug. 29th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial, and Representative Conventions, and at the same time to place in the field a county ticket. The several townships will be entitled to the fol-

lowing number of delegates: Ball 1 Frederic, 1 Beaver Creek, Blaine, Center Plains, 1 Grayling, Maple Forest, rest. 2 Grove, South Branch, 1

BY OR DER OF COCOMMITTEE,

For Sale: A geared 4 Horse Power, Circ Mill, all in good running order, Will take a good cow and Rye in payment, P. Aebli, Grayling.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Williams of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 18th mort acceptant mortgage bearingdate the 18th mortgage bearingdate the 18th mortgage of County, in the State of Stoke and executed by Hugh. McCallum, since 85%, and executed by Hugh. McCallum, since 85% and executed by Hugh. McCallum, since 18th acceptance on the 18th day of May A. D. 1835, at 1 except on the 18th day of May A. D. 1835, at 1 except the afternoon. in 18th a for the Register of Deeds for Craw ford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the dare of this notice, is the sum of \$322.63, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 58th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 9 o'clock in the forenon, standard time, at the Court House, in the city of Grayling, Colnuty of Grawford, and State of Michigan lints being the pince where the Circuit. Court for the said County of Crawford is held by wirtue of the power of sale in said mortain the sold at public auction to the ideal there will be premises described in said mortgage sufficient period.

office of the state of the stat

Mortgage Foreciosure. The following Vice-Presidents for the different counties in the district school supplies, and the finest line of Williams of a certain mortgage bearing date the first line of School supplies, and the finest line of Williams of a certain mortgage bearing date the fr. day of March. A. D. 184 and executed by School Tablets ever brought to Gray-ling.

Ogemaw County—A. G. Cameron.
Oscoda County—W. H. Baker.

DIED—At her home in this village, for the sale and fight in the Park and fight in the State of Michigan to william corning of Bochester. New Y. Ft. and recorded on the 18th day of March. A. D. 1884, at the previous of the sale and fight in the property of the property of the sale and fight in the line of William corning of the sale and fight in the line of William corning of the sale and fight in the line of William corning of the sale and fight in the line of William corning of the sale and fight in the line of William corning of the sale and sale and

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan 188.

in the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de-Notice is herby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Frebete for the County of Crawford, on the 18th day of August A. D. 18%, there will be sold as public worder. On the highest hidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday the 3d day of Uctober, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday the 3d day of Uctober, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday the 3d day of Uctober, and it is said to the contract of the dearh of the said the order of the dearh of the said the order of the dearh of the said the bomestead rights of the window and the minor child of said deceased therein, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcele of tand, lying and being situate in the village of Grayling, County of Orawford, and State of Michigan, and more and particularly known and described as lots five 131 and six 161 of Block eighteen [18] of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, August 18th, 1886. ie Village in Co., Lat thereof Dated, August 18th, 1896. GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

During the long illness of man wife, and the final obsequies, the unremitting attention and kindness of the

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

ocrats of Crawford County, and about is beadquarters for School Beeks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS -: AND THE:---

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, one year, for

\$1.38.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden tial campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, foreible editorials appeal to you? Would you en-

joy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

1:25 P. M. Mackinaw Espress, Dally except Sun-day, arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. 1:25 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:45 A. M. :00 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinger 5:00

GOING SOUTH. 5:05 P. M. Detroit Express. arrives at Bay City, 7:50 P. M. Detroit II:15 P.M. 12:10 A. M. New York Express. Daily, arrives Bay City 1: 10.A. M. Detroit, 8:10 A. M.

Bay City 5:35 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

12:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives a

. & P. M. R. R.

A. W. CANFIELD.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 16, 1896. Bay City Arrive—8:26, *7:22, 8:26 *9:48, 10:
*11:44 a.m.; 12:25, *1:00, 8:28, 5:07, *6:50, 8:0 1
*10:12 p. m.
Bay City Depart—6:30 7:00, *8:40, 10:00
*11:20 12:00, a.m.; 1:00, 2:03, *8:50, *5:20, 6:40-805, *9:50, b. m. H mo 18500, a.m.; 1:00, 2:05, -0:00, -0:00, 0:20, 0.00, 0:20

p.m. To Reed City and Ludington-6:30 a.m.; 8,60 From Reed City and Ludington-12,25; 6,80,

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Un

Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. On m depot, Deiroit.
Parior cars on day trains.
Boats to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

State of Michigan,

Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896. To the Sheriff of the County of Craw

ford. Sir-You are hereby notified that it the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor

Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public In struction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond. whose place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative In Congress for the Tenth Congress ional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Senato for the twenty eighth Senatorial Dis trict of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Icaco, Crawford, Missaukee Roscommon and Clare, also one Rep resentative in the State Legislature for the Alpena Representative Dis trict comprising Alpena, Montmo-rency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Counties. In Testimony Whereof, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the Great feal of the State of Michigan, it Lansing, the day and year first above written,

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Secretary of State. (Seal.)

THIS PAPER it on the in Thilladelphia THIS PAPER it the Nevespaper Adver-tising Agency of Messra W. AVER ASON. Our authorized agents

C.A.SNOW&CO





The COAST LINE to MACKINAC



2 New Steel Passenger Steamers The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Bons Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Article Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFRTY.

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EVERY EVENING

Between Detroit and Cleveland Connecting at Cleveland with Rarilest Trains I for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest. Sunday Irigs June, July, August and September Sonday Trigs June, Lily, August and September Sonds.

Cleveland, Put-in-Bay Toledo Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A-A-SCHANTZ. DATEST, MEN.

The Betroit & Cleveland Steam Hay. Co.

----TAKE THE ---

COSTS MORE TO ELECT EACH SUCCEEDING PRESIDENT.

Funds Subscribed by the Great Par ties Are Expended Legitimately and Not to Buy Votes-Five Millions Will Be Scattered This Year.

Big Campaign Funds. The election of a President of the United States is a costly affair and the handling of campaign funds is conse

quently a matter of both the great political parties. The most exact business principles must be followed and for this and other reasons the appoint ment of a man to finances off a na-is a most momentous

lional committee muestion. With every recurring cam pnign the expenses of election show an increase. Competent judges predict What not less than \$5,000,000 will be ex pended by the two national commit-kees in the great battle this year. The nte Gov. Gurtin, of Pennsylvania, said not long hefore his death that it cost Ress to elect Lincoln in 1860 than is now often spent in a single Congressional Mistrict, and yet the work was just as thoroughly done as that of any commit-see the party has had since.

The use of large sums of money by mational committees began with the two committees that managed Grant's eanvasses in 1868 and 1872, and so

rapidly did the exbravagan ce in crease that in 1880, t the time of Garfield's election, the national committe handled, or others h,andledforit, more than \$1,000,-800, while it has TEPHEN

been estimated by (A Shrewd Dispenser.) those whose opportunities for knowing were good that throughout the country there was spent by different committees in the aggregate more than \$4,000,000. The expenses of the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 were about the same. In the eampaign of 1892 the national com-actitees each collected and expended over \$1.500,000 and the State commitsees collected for their individual use about a quarter of that sum. The charge that most of the money

for campaign purposes is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes is both silly and false. The expense of a presidential battle are of a legitimate nature. Four years ago the Republican National Committee expended \$200,000

and circulation of campaign documents. An addi-tional \$100,000 was devoted to the campaign orators ses. A little over \$200,000 went to

WILLIAM R. BARNUM districts where the contest was close and the outcome hand hire and the cost of the uniform of marching clubs and of parades and mublic meetings. Something like \$300,-000 was sent to the chairman of the State committees of the doubtful States, and the cost of maintaining the national headquarters and of the local campaign in New York City consumed the bulance of the funds raised by the na-tional committee. The expenses of the Demogratic National Committee in 1892 warfed in some minor details, but its warfed in some minor details, but its funds were expended through about the same channels as the Republican committee, the campaign methods of

both parties being very similar.

With the growing use of money in politics it, has been found more and more desirable that the chairman of a mational committee should be a man of

large private fortune and of high mess world. When subscriptions are slow in coming in, and he has as yet enly promises in lieus of cash, he lieus of cash, he
must become re
aponsible for or advance, the funds
needed to meet curvillian L. scorr.
rent o x p e n s c s. [A Liberal Giver.]
These advances frequently amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while de there is a shortage at the end of the empaight the chairman is the one blocked to to make it good. Contribualons to the campaign funds come in the main from men of large means within the party, some of whem give as high \$100,000. Large corporations also contains handsomely in hope of securing political favor. In some these large concerns give to both of the great parties, thus making themselves have in any event. There is a consid-erable class of men anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high sadvancing their political interests.

Finally comes the aggregate of small populations which foots up a large sum, and which men of moderate means, who take a patriotic pride in the success of Presidential candidates, as a rule, are not de-

pended upon for cler.] tions. The only exceptions have been Mr. Tilden and Mr. Binine. The former is said to have spent over half a million dollars in the earnitalgn of 1876, and Mr. Blaine's co tribution to the campaign of 1884 is said

the have exceeded \$150,000.
The importance and influence of this potent electioneering argument-hard eash—has developed some very success ful and shrowd beggars of money for animpaign purposes. Republican veterans, when in a reminiscent mood, delight to talk about the late Marshall Jewell, who as a collector of campaign funds, perhaps, never had his equal. When others failed Jewell always succeeded, and it is told of him that in Bos-ton then single day he raised \$170,000. enemy is that he is crazy.

Zach Chandler was a good deal of a llamond in the rough, but he was hrewd judge of human nature, and he knew pretty well what chords to strike in order to make men generous Ho was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1870, and there was no lack of funds in that campaign. August Belmont in the cam paigns immediately following the war was another good collector. So was William H. Barnum, who succeeded Mr. Relmont as clinirman of the Demo eratic National Committee. Roswel P. Flower and Levi P. Morton are also

hoth expert beggars. The moneys expended by the national and State committees represent only a part of the cost of a presidential camonign. Conventions like those held in estimate from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 apiece, and the check of business dur-ing the campaign which follows them involves a loss of many millions more. Taking all these things into consider ion, it may be roughly estimated that a presidential campaign costs the counry about \$20,000,000.

DIFFICULTIES OF BURNT WORK Drawings Made by Hot Iron en.

Many years ago the manual labor of the artist in color was reduced to: a minimum: he no longer grinds his col-But up to the present day the artist in hurnt wood has tolled on with his rude forge and burning irons, with the de votion of an old-time alchemist. Singularly enough, relief from the discomforts of this crude mode of work has at last come through the avenue which brings relief from all physical allments—that of medicine. The thermocautery, a surgical instrument inented for cauterizing, has been adapt ed to the use of the artist, so that he an work with comparative freedom. Formerly the fire-etcher employed opper tools, not unlike soldering frons, set into wooden or other non-conducting handles. These tools cooled rapidly, and had to be constantly shifted, while the oxidation of the copper necessitated constant cleaning. What with feeding his fire and blowing it up and it was left to Mr. W. S. Simpson to with hand-bellows, it is a wonder that grasp the idea that if the actuating grip the wood burner produced anything at all artistic. To-day the hollow burning point is of platinum, a metal which does not oxidize. Once heated, a never-falling current of naptha gas, burning within, enables the artist to work for ours, wholly independent of the forge, the bellows, and other paraphernalia. The electrode, another surgical cautery, s likewise used in burnt wood, and electricity will in time supersede all other means of heating the burning point. With these facilities at hand, the fire etcher must still encounter difficulties not found in practicing the kindred arts. Clouds of smoke constantly rise in his face, while the incessant flashing of the fiery point is always trying to the eye He must have a deep-rooted love of his

art, and the patience of Job.—Century.

To Cure Headaches.
"A hot bath, a stroll in the fresh air, shampooing the head in weak soda water, or a timely nap in a cool, quiet room will sometimes stop a nervous in the Ladies' Home Journal. "When overfatigued from shopping or sight-seeing a sponge dipped in very hot water and pressed repeatedly over the be found exceedingly refreshing, espe cially if the face and temples are afterward subjected to the same treatment Neuralgia is caused not only by cold but by acidity of the stomach. starved nerves, imperfect teeth, or by indolence combined with a too gener ous diet. Heat is the best and quickess cure for this distressing pain. A hot flatiron, passed rapidly and deftly over several folds of finnel laid on the tortions are important. In fact, by a affected spot, will often give relief in chain whose outer and not inner side affected spot, will often give rener in less than ten minutes, without the aid of medicine. Hot fomentations are of and greater leverage than can come from an ordinary chain. very tender it is more advisable to use dry heat, nothing being better for the purpose than bags of heated salt, flour or sand, which retain warmth for a long time. Cold water, applied by the finger lips to the nerves in front of the ear, tips to the nerves in front of the ear, by Mr. Arthur Linton, aided by the has been known to dispel neuralgic tever chain. Despite ill health, a second by the control of t pains like magic. When caused by acidity a dose of charcoal or soda will usually act as a corrective. Sick headiche is accompanied by bilious symptoms, and attacks usually come on when the person is overtired or below par physically. This is a disease of the first half of life, and often stops of its own accord after middle age. A careful diet is imperative in every case, weetmeats and pastry being especially pernicious.

"Eating heartily when very tired, late dinners, eating irregularly, insufficient mastication or too much animal food. especially in the spring or during the

Crane the Carrier,

Every year, on the approach of win-ter, thousands and thousands of birds, little as well as big ones, have to leave heir summer quarters in search sunnier lands. How large birds of strong wing can cross such a wide stretch of water as the eastern part of the Mediterranean it is easy to under stand, but how do the wee ones, like wrens, titplice, finches and the rest manage it? Why, they ride first-class on the back of cranes. In autumn great flocks of cranes may be seen traveling a strange cry, as if of warning, and hey sweep along southwards. As a as they hear this note all kinds of little birds fly up to the cranes and settle on their backs, the twitter of those already snugly squatting thereon being audible at times. Then when spring revisits the north, and it is time for the little things to return to their old haunts, the ranes carry them back again this time, however, flying high, as if they easily reach the earth once the great sea were passed.

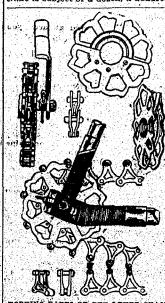
First Wheelman-"I always get rattled when I see a woman crossing the street ahead of me.". Second Wheel-man-"So do I. They have so many pins in their clothes that if a fellow collides with them he is almost sure to puncture a tire."—New York Mer-

The first thing a man says about his

THE LEVER CHAIN.

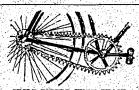
With It the Liutone Have Broke Come Remarkable Records.

For some years past there probabl; have been more people trying to mak improvements in the bicycle than were concerned in working at any other in dustry. Almost every part of the ma hine is subject of a dozen, a hundred



VORBING PARTS OF THE LEVER CHAIN or even a thousand patents. Yet, since the days when the safety first appear ed and forced the older form of "blke -the ordinary-from the field, the chain, the main factor in the safety, has remained almost outside the ideas of the inventor and the patentee. Not was it till last October that any chain was produced which attracted atten-tion. The new chain was the Simpson lever chain, which a short time ago, in a series of formidable matches in Eng land, proved its superiority to other

For a long time inventors were con tent to use the simple ordinary chain of the chain were not, as in the ordinal case, on the inner side of the chain, bu on the outer, and if the chain were made of a series of triangles, the free end or upper part of which had the en gaging rollers, the result would be enor mously to increase the leverage with out increasing the effort; in other words, to transmit and utilize a far larger proportion of the force caused by the rider in the case of an ordinary chain. A glance at the drawings will special form of chain has its advantage It must be borne in mind that you can-vot increase at will the diameter of the hub sprocket, the kind of axle on the hind or driving wheel. In size it has to be proportionate to the actual wheel, and its relation in diameter with the crank wheel directly actuated by the pedals is of great importance—that relation, involving the interesting ques ion of high and low gearing. hub sprocket proper, which is pressed the inner flat and connected part of the chain, cannot be increased indefinitely, though increase is gain. By Mr. Simpson's ingenious device, one



CYCLE FITTED WITH CHAIN.

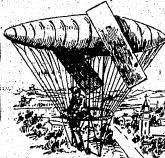
gets the effect of an increase in size without enlarging the part whose pro-Lortions are important. In fact, by a

world's record by racing thirty miles and 214 yards in 60 minutes. More over, the great test of endurance—the Paris to Bordeaux race—had been won vere fall, and several accidents, he rode 507 miles of hilly road in 21 hours and 17 minutes, beating previous records by almost three hours—showing, in fact, a difference of a seventh compared with the former efforts.

A BICYLE THAT FLIES

The Problem of Aerial Navigation Solved by a Young Long Islander. The problem of aerial navigation, which has bothered the minds of scien tists and inventors for several hundred years, has been solved by a young man of 19 who has gone out of the bot weather, are frequent causes of in-digestion, causing headaches by reflex a simple apparatus which actually flies. The name of this young genius is J., C ityder, of Richmond Hill, L. I., and the main principle of his device is taken from the bleycle. Mr. Ryder recently flew" on his aerial bicycle from Hempstead to Richmond Hill, a distance of seven miles, rising to an altitude of sev eral hundred feet. Mr. Ryder says of is experiments with the machine:

'I experimented three years on a fly ng apparatus, and could not make any headway, but on June 25, after month's hard labor, I made a model, 20



AN AFRIAL RICYCLE. inches long, with a cylinder of silk and lick bamboo ribs. When inflated with gas this cone-shaped thing had to have pounds of anchorage to keep it from rising. I then built two aluminum weeps, two feet long by 10 inches wide, with half an inch steel bar, 12 inches long, for an axle, and clampe it to the bottom of the cone Then I

took a piece of aluminum 20 inches long, and adjusted a handle bar and seat, and attached a sprocket whee and pedals at the bottom of the rod. fixed a wheel geared to 100 to revolve the sweeps, and a chain to propel the gear wheels, as well as a one-eighth inch bar for use as a piston. After I get the machine fixed in this way the momentous question of whether li would fly or not was still to be settled I pumped the gas into the cone, and started it off. It rose steadily, and then, to my great surprise, it flew in the teeth of a gale of wind blowing 20 miles an hour. I had an alarm clock with an attachment to let out the gas

the clock gave out the gas escaped, and the model came down to the ground. "I then built a wheel to carry 500 pounds and made my next experiment July 20. It was highly successful in every way. I rose a couple of hundred feet into the air and worked the pedals ngainst a strong wind. When I wanted to descend I let the gas escape and came to earth like a bird on the wing. Mr. Ryder's present machine weighs 95 pounds and has a lifting power of three

at a given time, on the machine. When

SHE SHOUTED FOR BOIES.

Miss M. Murray, the Woman in White Miss Minnie Murray, the woman in white of the Democratic national convention, the Joan of Arc who led Horace Boles' cause to the triumph of the sensational demonstration of that Thursday night, has been fighting her way through the world for years, but she is an attractive young woman for all that. She is of the blonde type with a full, well-rounded figure, and in conversation she is vivacious and frank, with few of the signs of the "strong minded woman." Miss Murray, in part nership with Miss Margaret Gorman, owns and publishes the Nashua, Iowa



Reporter, gild the two girls do pretty nearly everything about the office. They gather and write the news, solicit advertising and job work, set the type and collect the bills. They have owned the office three years and have a splendid outfit now for a country newspaper

and are doing well. Thursday night in that great national Democratic gathering, after a very effective speech for the ex-Governor of Iowa, there sprung up in the southern slope of the hall a female figure, robed in snowy white, swaying and uplifting arms, in a moment grasping flags and swinging them with wild enthusinsm but not hysterically, for she was very graceful, and presently every eye in the audience was fixed upon her, all faces were lit up with delight—the audience was almost as thoroughly on fire as when Bryan had finished his speechand this woman came near stampeding the convention for the Iowan. It was a repetition of the great scene of the Minneapolis convention, when Mrs. Carson led the cheering for Blaine and adorned the proceedings with a bril-

lant spectacle. When afterward asked how she came to make such a demonstration for Mr. Boles Miss Murray said: "Well, you see, I admire Gov. Boles, and when Mr. White made such a splendid nominating speech I was carried away with the

The ex-Governor has since written letter of acknowledgment to Miss Murray. The young lady is said to have received by mail numerous proposals o marriage, and subscriptions to the Re porter have come in by the score.

Unique Home Decoration. Brooklyn, is peculiar in its decorations. enters the hall, says the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette, he finds himself surrounded by birds of every variety. On the ceiling there is a representation of a congress of birds to settle the quesion which was the best bird.

The library table, the chairs, book cases, piano, curtain, and all the other articles of furniture and decoration vere made at his order.

In ordering the carpet his idea was one giving the impression of a handful of roses strewn carelessly about the floor. When the decorators came to the ceiling, they proposed to put ideal pic-tures in the corners, but Mr. Bowen desired to have the faces of his wife and three daughters ever before him The dresses are ideal, but the faces are

From the ceiling of the parlor the faces of Mr. Bower's fourteen grand-children look down upon the visitor. On the floor above, in one of the rooms, are the heads of the father and

his sever sons carved in the furniture The historical chamber has groups representing the landing of Columbus Washington at Valley Forge, Miles Standish, and Lincoln signing the Proc-lamation of Emancipation, while in the corners are the portraits of Standish, Washington, Columbus and Lincoln.

A Vergin-Proof Neet.
"Having tried plastering hair, I can recommend its good qualifies to all. It can be obtained at any fannery and probably of any maton." Its great vi. ue'lles in its being filled with lime dust. so that no lice will care to settle near by. If disturbed, the fine lime dust will fill the air, and no hens will at tempt to scratch a nest out thus made For sitting hens it is just the thing, be ing warm, soft and a sure preventive against vermin." If your fowls scratch their nest out, if your sitting hens and nests are infested with vermin, use plastering hair, and you will have no more trouble. It is better and cheaper than any patent nest egg, powder, sulpaur or tobacco.—H. S.

Green coin is beginning to taste like

HIDE AND SEEK AT SEA.

Porpedo-Boat Practice with the Great

Mr. Ernest ingersoll describes "The Tricks of Torpedo Bosts" in St. Nich-olas. After telling what the bosts are like and what they can accomplish, Mr. Ingersoll says: But to insure all these line results, both officers and men must be taught how to manage and maneuver them to best advantage, as well as how to discharge the torpedoes they carry. Constant delling is necessary; and lately one of these boats in our navy, the "Cushing" (so suitably named after the young hero of the civil war who destroyed the rebel ram "Al-bemarie" by means of a rude torpedo-hoat—one of the first actually used). has been attached to the naval station at Newport, Rhode Island, in order to carry on this practice. One set of offi-cers and men after another is instructed in handling her, and in the making and firing of her torpedoes, and they have plenty of fun along with the The headquarters of this work is Goat

Island, which senarates Newbort har oor from the outer waters of Narra gansett Bay.

There is a serchlight which cam mands the harbor entrances and a wide circle of the bay. One or more war, ships are always there. Those search lights also can be swung in any direction. Yet the Cushing arrived one night and first aunounced herself by sudden ly blowing her whistle within pisto shot of the inner wharf of the islandand it was not a dark night, either. A few afternoons later she went down the bay, and challenged every eye to be alert to see her return in the evening. It was bright moonlight—a time in which no such boat would attempt erlous attack-vet Lieutenant Fletch er, the Cushing's commander, crept within a third of a mile of the shore perore he was detected. It would have pleased you to see her that night, as she came plaints into view—a long, low strenk gliding silently and swiftly athwart the mouthlt sea, rolling a silvery furrow back from her plow-like bow, and seeming more like some great fish with its back fins out of water than

But it is on dark and stormy nights that the practice becomes exciting. Groups of officers stand upon the rampart of Fort Wolcott, or upon the bridge of each monitor or cruiser, and strain eves and cars to obtain some inkling of the torpedo-boat's presence, the long white beam of the electric searchlight sweeping right and left, up and down and every man gazing along the path it illuminates for some glimpse of the litle enemy. A swing of the beam south ward brings out fie grim walls and numerous cannon of Fort Adams, and shows every yacht and fishing-boat at anchor inside of Brenton's Point. The main channel, the Dumplings, the far away shore of Conanicut Island, Rose Island and its ruined old fortifications, the upper bay dotted with lazy sloops and schooners slipping down with the tide, are revealed one after another, as the powerful rays are turned slowly westward and northward until at last they are shining again in the Naval War College and Training School, and on the clustered shipping and wharves of the picturesque old town.

The Scouts of the Sea.

Torpedo-boats, however, are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their name. They are to the navy what scouts and skir mishers are to a land army. They form the cavalry of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and rivermouths, ready to hasten away to the admiral with warning

of any movement of the enemy. It is not their business to fight (except rarely, in the one particular way), but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek, and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes upon a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, of aluminum, which would be not only father's slaves." of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased spece, by adding buoyance and elasticity to the structure, which ems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminum is strong enough for safety and whether it wil not be injured by the chemical action of

the sea-water-St. Nicholas. Humane Treatment of Animals. A general order has been issued from the Department of Agriculture to mea invactors to use every means to secure numane treatment of animals in trans portation and in stock yards. Also to make investigation as to the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards, and to make suggestions with a view of improving the service nd protecting animals from undue suffering and cruelty. Animals which are suffering from injury or pain are to be promptly reported to the Humane Soclety unless the owner or those in harge of the stock yards properly for them within a proper limit of time



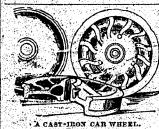
Editor-We have no use for bear tories. We want spicy matter. Contributor—But this is a story about cinnamon bear.

"How do you account for her reject ing you? Was it your prospects that she objected to?" "No; I am inclined HOW CAR WHEELS ARE MADE.

Steel Tires on Cast-Iron Bodies-Pape Wheels the Real Thing.

Much hard thinking and many costly xperiments have been indulged in h order to devise processes by which to improve the quality of the wheels used nuder railroad locomotives and cars The tread of the car wheel is that par which runs on the rail. The flange la the lip which extends beyond the treat on the inside edge, and is the only thing that keeps a car or train from running off the track.

All locomotive driving wheels it America are of cast from but the tire is of steel, and is shrunk onto the cast iron body, and then the trend and flang s turned off in a huge lathe for tha especial purpose. Chilled cast from wheels are so called because when

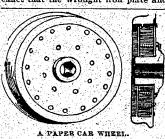


molten from is poured into the car wheel wold the from which goes into the tread and flange is suddenly chilled by coming in contact with a cold, heavy, cast ron ring, which is part of the mold The effect of this sudden chilling is to clange the crystalline structure of the ron so that it becomes intensely hard, vhile the balance of the iron in the

wheel registry is original toughness.

Paper car wheels came into use some years ago, and now they rin under nearly every sleeping, parlor and dining car in the country, and thousands of passenger cars. This is the Allen paper car wheel hade in pullwant. car wheel, made in Puliman. The cast fron hub of the paper wheel is bored to fit the car axle, and its outside surface is finished to within a thousandth part of an inch to the standard guage. The body, or center of the wheel, is made of of an inch to the standard guage. The body, or center of the wheel, is made of layers of strawboard, glued together, and then put under enormous pressure in a hydraulic press. The layers of strawboard are glued together in pairs, bret, and cach pair is allowed to cure, known by the company be keeps with the company be keeps with or dry, for several weeks, and thus, litfle by little the center of the wheel is

built up, The result of the successive opera-tions is a material which in no wise resembles paper or strawboard, but rather an extremely hard, grainless wood, so tough and hard that it requires tools made of the very best steel to work it. The paper disk is turned to the proper size, and then is forced in the steel tire under a hydraulic press. The fit is so exact that the wrought iron plate and



bolts, which are put on either side, are The wrought iron plates are simply there for protection for the paper disk bears all the weight, which is transmitted to it through the հսb.

Home for Negroes.

Mrs. Emily K. Turner, formerly of Bluffton, S. C., but now residing Fort White, Fla., contemplate devoting her ancestral home, on the seaconst of the former State, to a home and asy lum for aged and infirm negroes.

At the close of the war her father Dr. Kirk, persuaded all of his late slaves, nearly 300 in number, to return to the plantation, where they have been permitted to remain. In a letter to a relative in this city Mrs. Turner says:
"Somehow I love those wrinkled, old dark faces that greet me when I go to

look after their welfare on the old plan-tation. They are the only ones who, if I were poor, would feed and clothe me for love's sake. There are thousands to do it for Christ's sake; thousands to The home of the late Henry C. although they are able to get about in aid me for charity's sake, but the only Bowen, editor of the Independent, in really rough weather by themselves. A ones who would take care of me for Brooklyn, is peculiar in its decorations.



Fuddy-"Snapshot was showing n lot of photographs he has taken. They are only passable, but to marvels, of the photographic art." Duddy—"Yes, Snapshot isn't much of an artist, but then his views are better span his opinions."—Boston Tran-

"Talk about me not being of a forgiv ing nature," remarked Chalkey as he erased the score of the baseball game from the blackboard; "here I am every day doing nothing but wiping out old cores."-Roxbury Gazette.

The old-time secretary with glass doors makes a pretty side-hoard. The glass shows dainty china and silver to good advantage, while the drawers hold table napery, etc.

The best way to remove sand and grit from small fruit, when washing is necessary, is to lay the fruit loosely in clean basket and dip the basket into



Good Men Demanded .- The country is demanding men sober men, honest men, business men, Christian men-to take care of its interests.—Rev. W. B. Leach, Methodist, Chicago, III.

Wealth.-The aristocracy of wealth nust die. The day is coming when the Napoleons of finance will stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of industry.-Rev. D. B. Greigg, Presbyerian, Baltimore.

Anger.-Anger may be justifiable or t may be born of malice. The Saviour may we at times. But the anger of hatred or malice is inexcusable.—Rev. P. C. Yorke, Catholic, San Francisco,

Cal. (107).

Despotism.—Theoretically we have topular government, but practically we are often dominated by the most de-grading of all despotisms, the despotism of corrupt officialism, and also the despotism of iniquitous combinations nd trusts.—Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Funerals.—Death is sacred, the grave s sacred, and a funeral procession is the most sacred of all processions. It appeals most strongly to every decent person and is respectable by all worthy the name of Christian.—Rev. W. D. Joyce, Catholic, Lowell, Mass.

Great Cities.—The character of our reat cities is more and more determining the character of our country. Our Government is rapidly becoming a Government of great cities. New York, Chicago and Cincinnati practically govern this country now.-Rev. E. A. Orr, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

in,-Rev. W. A. Allen, Methodist, Asbary Park, N. J.

Morality.—The liest morality consists in not only shunning evil, but in loving the good; not only avoiding wickedness, but in seeking after the pure, Spiritual growth is the fruitage of spiritual one reachings. Negative morality is stugnation.—Rev. H. L. Cantield, Universal ist, Boston, Mass.

Distress.-A financial depression has closed our industries, darkened our homes, burdened our hearts and aroused the whole country to terror and suspicious inquiry. We are surfeited with onventions and theories. Radical remedies are proposed. Old ideas are no longer acceptable. The issues are vital. Not only this country, but the world, is restless, fearful, distressed.— Rev. Francis Irwin, Presbyterian, Chi-

Second-Hand Christians.-Many men are willing to give checks to help the poor, but they are not willing to give themselves in personal visitation or in any manifestation of personal interest. They wish to use the religious societies as a slot machine, into which they shall put their checks and from which the poor shall receive benefits in some form.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Baptist,

New York. Legislation.-Legislation must reach to the standard of morality, even to the punishment of evil doers, but there must be no religious legislation. God gives infidels even and men of every creed sunshine and rain, and so they have their rights in government. Let them have it in free America. Let us have moral legislation.—Rev. George R. Kramer, Baptist, Brooklyn.

The Pessimist.—The best sort of an optimist is a well-balanced pessimistman who knows black when he sees it and is willing to call it black. It is the man who sees the coming sunset who foretells the march of the cohorts of wind and storm, who points to the open chasm, who does the world a real service.—Rev. A. J. Dixon, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Perilous Times.—The country has seen no more serious, eritical time since 1860 than it is passing through now. industries are paralyzed, and there seems to be no assurance of their revival. There is also danger that we shall bring down upon ourselves an avalanche of disaster. It is time to put away our purblind optimism and colosstil national self-conceit and strive to utilize all the wisdom of our best men. Rev. Washington ladden, Congre-gationalist, Columbus, O.

The Oak.

The male flowers of the oak are gathered in distinct clusters round a long, swaying stalk; they approach much nearer to the conventional idea of a flower individually. Instead of being a mere aggregation of anthers of pollen cells on simple scales, those of the oak are possessed of distinct starlike, hairy calyces, each marked off into six or seven lobes, and containing ton slender stamens, with two celled apthers. Then the female flowers, which are figually two or thuse, near each of an ovary, with three short-curved styles and into it and becomes the naker stell of the acorn. The whole except the stells is held in a cup formed of many small. overlapping, scales, which afterward lose their individuality and shrink into mere roughness on the outside of the cup that holds the acorn. For only one of the six ovules contained in the ovary levelops into an acorn of the acorn oak.

The Hardest.

An experiment, with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone, was recently made at Vienna. Small cubes, measuring 1 cm. of corundum and of the finest steel, were subject to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. she objected to?" "No; I am inclined to think that it was her own prospect that did the business for me. She was looking at me, you see," Boston Trans. It is spon as they lose one master they which bored their way into the machine cript. like shot

"This Year's Crop.
"Oh, thank you," she said, sweetly.
"Yes, I should feel much safer about It if you would drop it in the letter-boreach morning. Yes," She returned their blithely to her household duties and left the iceman to say nothing or swear at his horses as he chose.—Detroit Trib

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is ene of women's chief charms.

No one cares for one who really acks this essential to womanliness.



her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption-indigestion anything but the right thing.

It is under such circumstances that usands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and opened their heart and lives-woman to woman—and received her help.

You ask how she can tell if the doctor cannot? Because no man living ever treated so many cases and possesse such vast experience.

Displacement, inflammation, torpid action, stagnation, sends to all parts of the body the pains that crush you. Lydin E. Pinkham's "Vegetabl Compound" is the sure cure for this trouble. For twenty years it has done if s grand work and cured thousands. The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula

own to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is war ranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them: the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.



NIGHT TRAIN Ly Chicago 9.00 pm Ar St. Louis 7.24 am The Recitains Chair Cars. Follman Buffet Open and Oppnarison Ricolary Cars. See that your ticks between Chicago and St. Louis Central R. R. R. St. See Via The [LLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. H. H. A. M. M. A. H. C. R. R. R. Chicago, M. H. H. M. M. M. G. M. J. H. C. R. R. R. Chicago, M.

The University of Notre Dame NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

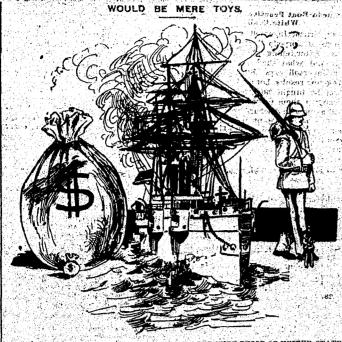
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Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Course

Rooms Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Ju or Senior Year, of any of the Collegiate Cour A limited number of Candidates for the Each elastical state will be received at special rates St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13 years, I

nique in completeness of its equipments.
The rooth Term will open September 8th, 1896.
atalogues sent Free on application to
VERY REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.





SPAIN'S TREASURY, NAVY, AND ARMY COMPARED WITH THOSE OF UNITED STATE

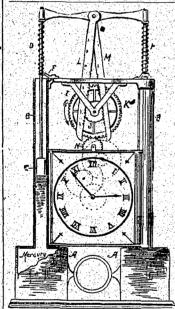
A "TEMPERATURE" CLOCK

Expansion and Contraction of Mer-cury Keeps 1f Perpetually Going. The "temperature" clock is a novel scientific contrivance that promises to solve the problem of how to construct a timepiece so that it will continually run, and never need affention. It is clearly shown in accompanying dia-gram, and is described as follows: It is composed of two reservoirs X'A located a short distance apart, each of which has centrally a tubular standard B, open at their upper ends, and connected by a cross bar C. Within these tubular standards are placed pistons D, having packed piston heads E, and a

within the reservoirs so that the tuber B will be partially filled. The piston rods D pass through keep ers F at the upper ends of the stand ards, and the uner ends of the rods are held in proper location to each other by means of a cross bar G. A colled spring H is placed on each rod D, between the bar G and keeper F, in order to keep the plunger E firmly seated on the men cury, and to lower the cross bar G when he mercury contracts.

sultable quantity of mercury is placed

Below the connecting cross bar C is a bracket I in which is mounted a ratchet wheel J and a toothed wheel K on a norizontal shaft. Centrally on the cross har G two vertically depending rack bars L M are hinged, the bar L having downwardly projecting teeth, so that when the pistons move the bar G upwardly the toothed bar M engages with the ratchet wheel, and when the pistons



THE "TEMPERATURE" CLOCK.

nove downwardly the toothed bar L engages with the same wheel and conrrow.

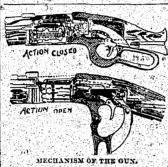
As the ratchet gear I is on the same shaft with the large gear wheelk, and he latter being geared with a smaller chanism of the clock, it is obvious that whether the pistons move up or down, he clock spring, or the weights, if the atter should be moved, are constantly being wound up, and the clock thereby kept constantly in motion. The me-manism is so arranged that a change in temperature of one degree will wind up the clock for a six being fin, and it indeed would be a sing former ture if it remained absolutely stationary for a period of six or twelve hours.

THE SAVAGE QUN.

It Will Bed Leed by the National Guard of New York State. Herewith is presented an illustration I the mechanism of the Savage gan. which has been selected by the Board of Examiners for the use of the New York State National Guard. The rife as a lever bolt action, with a fixed

ber, making a total of six. When used as a single loader, the act of placing a cartridge in the breed opening holds the cartridges in the magazine in re-serve automatically. A glance will show the number of cartridges con-

Thus the rifle can be used alternate



perator, and it can be used as a single onder while the full magazine is held n reserve in the event of a rush being nade at close quarters by The rifle is hammerless, and the magaine arrangement, according to experts

is the best yet invented. The rifle is constructed to use the government cartridge, 30 calibre, 35 grains of smokeless powder, 220 grains in tal jacketed bullet. The velocity is 2,000 feet per second, the barrel pressure being about 35,000 pounds per square inch. Should the guard ever have to co-operate in the field with Federal troops both could use the same cartridge, thereby avoiding the possibility of serious mistakes in serving out mmunition.

LI'S OPPOSITION TO WAR.

Chinn's Greatest General Is Pre-Eminently a Man of Pence. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster contributes a sketch of "The Viceroy Li Hung Chang' to the Century. Mr. Foster

"Although the greatest general his country has produced in this century, he is pre-eminently a man of peace. Confucius, whose disciple he is proud to eall himself, taught the folly of war, and the practice of the Government and Chinese society in this respect is in-spired by his teachings. While Japan has exalted the warlike spirit, and the soldier is the idoi of the people in China the soldier is lightly esteemed and always takes rank below the liter ary class. But notwithstanding this peaceful spirit, there is often a party in China, and on two or three vemorable occasions it has fallen to ne lot of the Viceroy Li to be placed in antagonism to it.

The Kuldja question, about 1880, brought the country to the brink of war with Russia, and it was only by his most active resistance to the war party at Peking that a peaceful settlement was reached. It is now well known that he opposed the late hostilities with Japan. The Government of the latter during the progress of the war obtained possession of and published certain neurotials to the throne, dated in 1882, and forwarded by the Viceroy, which looked to the ultimate invasion of lapan; but af pest it was merely an inchoate scheme and probably aged by the Viceroy to aid his projects for the defense of the approaches to Peking. He had a better knowledge, of the military strength of Japan and of the weakness of China than any other of the Emperor's advisers, and he feared the consequences to his country of

Pilgrim Bottle Sells Well. A pilgrim bottle of Venetian glass was the other day sold at Christie'.

in London, for £370, Jurg-I have come to ask you, sir, to refuse to permit your danghter to make ry me. Alt—To refuse? Why, you have Yes, sir. If you will only lie so kind, cntral magazine, holding five cart. I know I can get her consent at once." ridges, with one in the barrel cham- -Indianapolis Journal.

NOT OUTDONE BY THE NOBILITY.



"The Countess of Squeezem; rides a solid gold "That's nothing. I ride a diamond frame."

FOR THE RUIN HE WROUGHT.

Pobert, the Last of the Baltimor Garrette, Will Be Remembered. The death of Robert Garrett, ex-pre tient of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, which occurred last week at De Park. Md. removed the last notable number of a family which for nearly three generations was a ruling power financial world. Though at one time he had control of enterprises in virieli millions upon millions of dollars were invested he will be remembered hiefly as having ruined these enter rises, which it took his father and andfather nearly half a century to build up,

The Garrett family, of Baltimore first became influential in the '40s when the banking house of Robert Gar-rett & Sons was established in Baltinore by the grandfather of the man who died Wednesday. When the Bal-more and Ohio Railroad was built the sarretts became interested and gradually obtained control. Upon the death John W., became the head of the many family enterprises. For years he was president of the B. & O. and by his eenness and sobriety succeeded la amassing a great fortune. When he ited in 1883, he left, it is estimated, beween \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 to be livided among his children. Robert farrett, who was 36 years old when is father died, and who had been trained in the office of the B. & O., in perited about \$12,000.000 and succeeded



to the presidency of the great railroad and its companion properties in which were invested the fortunes of many fockholders.

Robert: Garrett proved incompetent. He was fond of dress and society, loved wine and women, aped the English in talk and manner and was boastful and injudiciously ambitious. One desire was to down Gould and the Western Union Telegraph Company by establishing rival lines. But Garrett was no match for the Wall street wizard and millions were sunk. So with various other enterprises. For a time h attracted universal attention by his learned to know him and lost confidence in the Garrett management, which under the wise direction of the preceding generations had been respect ed the world over. Stocks in Garrett nterprises went down and finally, in 1887. Robert Garrett resigned the presdency of the B. & O. and kindred organizations. Since then he had lived in retirement—a mental and physical-wreck. His enormous fortune, however, remained intact, and yet amounts

to about \$10,000,000. Garrett owned a veritable palace in Saltimore worth \$1,000,000. His love of dress is shown by the fact that he owned no less than 100 suits of clothes and 140 additional pairs of trousers. His marble bath room cost \$15,000.

The only remaining members of the Carrett family are a brother, who has been in an insane asylum since early youth, and an unmarried sister, who is considered one of the richest women in

LATEST FAD IN DANCING.

Said to Be Most Bewitching Move

Ulmer, Park, N. Y., is showing the est novelty in dances-the tanden waltz. There is no more slow, languorous dancing on a handkerchief's space The young man who held his partner close as if he dreaded robbery is out of date. The "tandem" craze has struck the waltz. The "tandem" has its advantages. In it both the girl and young man move in the same direction at the same time. Instead of a young man holding out his hands and the girl tuckng her head under his chin, she gives aim the cold shoulder. For the girl whose only charm is the sloping lines of the back of the neck and the fetching little locks tickling the white nape this s especially comfortable.

The girl stands back to her partne who holds her right arm extended. The girl's left hand is put behind her. This does away with what prim neonle have called unmitigated temptations waltz. There is no chance for the young man to clasp a girl's slender

TANDEM THE NEWEST WALTZ

valet. Faces are not dangerously clos eves any kind of tender looks. The tandem" takes all the flavor out of Strauss waltzing. However, it is one of the distinct novelties. Here's one advantage—the tandem waltz will never ruin the back of the waist of a girl'

Prof. Goff, of Wisconsin, got twenty times as many strawberries from a plat irrigated in fall and spring as from nother plat of the same size and vari ries irrigated in the spring only.

This is what might be called Mr.

Some One Laughed "Papa," said the public official's

bright-eyed daughter, as he settled himself in his easy chair after dinner and reached for the evening paper. "Well?" he said, inquiringly. She did not reply at once, but came over and took a seat on a stool beside

isfaction that she had something important on her mind. "Papa," she repeated at last, "you have a great deal of influence, haven't

nim, thereby demonstrating to his sat-

"Um-well, I have some," he admit

ted, guardedly.
"Enough so that you can get a post ton for anyone if you really want to? he suggested.

"Well, yes," he answered. "But how does that interest you?"
"Why, I have been reading about the new woman," she replied, "and they all seem to have a sphere or something of that port and some husiness calling

"Oh, well," he interrupted, "you don't want to be a new worpan.
"No-o," she answered, slowly, "I don't know that I do, but if everyone is going to be one, I suppose I ought to—"

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed, "we all like you better as you are, and I don't think you'd look well in bloomers, any-

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of bloomers she returned quickly. "I don't want to wear them, anyway. I was thinking about a mission in life and having work to do in the world of business so that I could be ready for a rainy day—" another silk umbrella if you've lost the

She pouted prettily, but persisted it spite of his interruption. Well, I've picked out the position that I want " she said "and I think you the sealed proposals I've read so much about at different times. I should think it would be lots of fun, and maybe I'd

find the one I've been expecting——"
She stopped because she though comeone laughed but she has the prom ise of the job as soon as there is a vacancy.—Chicago Post.

Why He Apologized.

There were five of us bunting and ishing in the Puma range, and one rainy day, when we were sticking close said he was a tramp barber on his way to Dobbs City, and as none of us had been shaved for a fortulght, we gave him half a day's work. He had a steady hand with the razor, and was an exper with the shears, and the only peculiari y any of us noticed about his was that he let his razor lovingly linger per and \$2 in cash, and he went away well pleased. About four hours late a band of six men rode up, and the leader inquired if we had seen a tall, roughly-cressed man pass that way We told him of the barber and he look ed from man to man and exclaimed: "Good heavens, but you are all fresh

"Yes, we gave the barber'a lob." "He did, and did it well."

"Boys, do you hear that?" shouted the man, as he turned to his companions. "What of it?" asked one of our party "Why, he went insane yesterday and cut a man's throat in his barber chair over at Unadilla, and we're after him

to not him in an asylum! They rode away at a gallop, and next morning returned to camp with the man, who had been captured after a hard fight and was tied on his horse He seemed to remember us as he was given a drink of water, and as he hand ed the cup back he quietly observed:

"Say, gentlemen, please excuse me I meant to finish off the last man who got shaved, but I got to thinking of something else and it slipped my mind!

A Beautiful Illustrated Book Free "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," we all know, and have learned to admire as well. But when an object of admira as well. But when an object of admin-tion carries, with it a large measure of useful information in addition to its artis-tic merit, its intrinsic value becomes very much enhanced. In our last week's issue there appeared an advertisement an nouncing that The John M. Smyth Company, 150 to 168 West Madison street. their clegant new and massive 400-page illustrated catalogue. The John M. Smyth Company is the largest furniture and house-furnishing establishment in the world. Their new catalogue is a marvel of the printer's finest art, as well as an appreciated in formation pertaining. encyclopedia of information pertaining to all kinds of home, office and hotel fur nishing. Illustrations run in profusio nishing. Hustrations run in profusion through the book, and prices are given for everything. This great book—a perfect standard work on house and office furnishing—should be in every home of our land. It will be shipped free by exress, charges propaid, to all who write

for it to
THE JOHN M. SMYTH CO.,
Wedlison street, Chic 150 to 168 West Madison street, Chicago

Gouverneur Morris, of New York, in 1782, proposed to the Continental Congress a decimal currency system. He suggested ten units equal one penny; ten pennies, one bill; ten bills, one follar; ten dollars, one crown. In 1784, Jefferson proposed the system as no n use; Congress, in July, 1785, resolved that the coinage should conform to the ecimal system.

Trees of America. In the United States there are 419 lifferent species of trees, and nineteen of them, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

All the sons of kings and queens are princes by birth. They are created dukes to give them a rank in the peer

"Twinkle, twinkle, little far," you are indeed beautiful, but not half so lovely as the bloom on the checke of all young ladies who use Grefa's Sulphus Soap. At the beginning of this century the

,480,000; in 1890 it was spoken by 13, 000,000. We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our pub

lished testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa. The Prince of Wales is said to have jost much of his interest in horse

Word comes from all quarters that the neatest and most satisfactory dye for col-oring the beard a brown or black is Buck-ingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Ever forward! Move backward only for addee momentum.

How, Young May They Ride? It is not to be expected that any per manent harm will come to young children simply because they ride a bicycle. The harm, when there is harm, is in the improper use of the wheel. They should not, of course, he allowed on the public highway except under the watchful eye of a parent or some mature on, and they should not be allowed to ride until too much fatigued.

The reason why children are more likely to overexert when riding the wheel than when indulging in other forms of recreation, is that wheeling has a fascination possessed by no other sport, and the mind becomes so occu-pled with the pleasure of the trip that he bodily exhaustion incidental to it is not thought of until too much has cen done.

Madam tells of a recent act of kind ness done by the Prince of Wales. "During his recent visit to Cardiff," it says, "the prince stopped to look at a linotype machine at the exhibition, and the operator was not at his post, When found he was discharged on the spot. The man afterward wrote to the prince charged, but was greatly distressed at appointment. On hearing of this the Cardiff, who is also Lord Windsor, and asked him to see the proprietors of the machine and express his royal high ness' hope that the man might be rein stated. Lord Windsor conveyed the royal wishes to the managing director with the result that the man is now back at work.

A Wonderful Phenomenon. A Wonderful Phenomenos.
The, man who should pass through life without experiencing a twinge of indigestion might be fifty regarded as a wonderful phenomenon. We doubt if such a privileged mortal hasever existed. If so, we have never seen thin: But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetters, Stomach. Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and a gue, debitity, constipation, rheumatism and kidney, troubles.

Unkind of Her. He-I never stumble, no matter how dark the way is.

She—Light headed people never do. Detroit Free Press.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

It is estimated by Grove that the idea of the pipe organ was borrowed from the human chest, mouth and larvny.

Dobbine Floating-Borax Soap being 100 per pure, is, therefore, absolutely aut of and has n in it to turn yellow. Dobbine Soap Mfrg. Co., guaranice its purity. Every one knows the va Borax. Try it ence, please.

To Cleaner the System Effectually yet gently, when costive est billious, or when the blood is impure est singgish, to permanently overcome habtual constipation, to a waken the kidneys ind liver to a healthy activity, withe irritating or weakening them, to dispel endaches, colds or fevers use Syrep of Figs.

A Maryland girl, Miss Cleora Cooke, who is only 17 years of age, is said to nave a wonderful gift of oratory, but that it only serves her well when pleading the cause of the poor. She seems to have a great influence on the people in her vicinity.

Feed

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cunto

Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites,

and ALL PAIN. After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with & to AVOID LAMENESS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES POND'S EXTRACT CINTMENT CUIES PILES. Sent by in

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIRE Ave - New York

ALABAMA HOMES Write the MUNIFORD LAND No. 35-66

C. N. U. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS on this paper.





Mistress and Maid both have their part in the great savings, that come from Pearline.

Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady

washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.

But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with Pearline.

Millions Pearline It Was Before the Day of SAPOLIO

They Used to Say "Woman's Work Is Never Done."

The Elaborate Bulletin and Ticker System -The Employes --- Providing Light for the

Hall. A question as to how many of the millions of men in these United States became aware inside of twenty-four hours after action by the two conventions that McKinley or Bryan had been nominated as candidates for the presidency is one that no human being can answer. But it is not unreasonable to assert that nine-tenths, or even a greater proportion, were informed at some minute in the period indicated who the nominees were. This marvelous achievement was accomplished primarily by that clusive element electricity, plain and practical men being

According to Mr. W. B. Somerville, the veteran superintendent of the press bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, that corporation's wires carried out of Chicago from the beginning to the end of the Democratic convention, more words and figures than were ever transmitted from Chicago or any other city in the world on any occasion. The Western Union's comparatively youthful rival the Postal, is said also to have exceed ed its previous records in the num ber of words sent by its operators from Chicago during the convention. Both companies sent millions of words from St. Louis regarding the doings of the Republican convention there. But the total was not as great as at Chicago.

Considering, then, the ramifications of these two corporations and the speed with which controlled electricity travels over wires, is it not likely that the curiosity of practically every man in the nation as to the important features of these political meetings was gratified in at least one day? Thirtysix years ago, when Lincoln was first nominated in the "Wigwam" at Chicago, one operator was sufficient to send from the insignificant headquar ters of the telegraph company the news of the convention. During the convention at Chicago, this year, nearly 600 employees of the Western Union Company were engaged in some capacity in handling convention "matter." general superintendent of the Western Union in whose district the two conventions were held, remembers that the employment of four operators in a proscenium box at the old Crosby Opera house, in Chicago, where, in 1868, a convention was held, was considered a great feat of telegraphic enterprise. The development from those times, it can be seen, has been remark-

"We hardly thought," said Mr. Som erville, the other day, "that the work our company would have to do during the Chicago convention would exceed that done at the St. Louis convention. for the reason that the Chicago papers would not require our services. When conventions are held in other cities than Chicago, the papers of that city take about 25 per cent. of all the words sent out, New York another 25, and the rest is distributed all over the country. But we never did as much as at Chi-

What is the effect upon commercial business during one of these conventions, so far as telegraphic companies are concerned?" Mr. Somerville was

"Why," he answered, "the comme cial business seems to fall off. I presume that is due to the general inte among those business men who at other times use the telegraph wires in the proceedings of the convention, and that they let what can go over for a day or two. No, I do not think the companies lose money through the conventions. Of course, their receipts from the newspapers are very large. But the companies, or at least our company, are put to great expense hecause of them. For ordinary business between Chicago and St. Louis we had sufficient wires, but to serve the Chicago papers this year we had to build growing up an enormous free business se conventions on the part of the Western Union Company. In Chicago I sent bulletins from the convention hall which gave information to the public in over 20,000 cities, towns and villages in the United States-in fact, wherever there is a Western Un

These bulletins were posted outside of all the telegraph offices, in Exchanges, in hotels, sent out on the "tickers," and passed around from hand to hand everywhere. Mr. Somer ville was on the platform of the Coll seum, and during the important episodes he sent them out at the closest intervals, practically posting the neople in all parts of the country on what had just transpired in the convention.

Probably in no previous conventions or similar gatherings was the telephone ever so extensively used in dissemination not only of bulletins, but of regular reports of proceedings, as it was at Chicago and St. Louis this year. The Chicago Telephone Com pany, profiting by the experience of other years, provided for the public and the newspapers facilities not only for telephone exchange communica tions, but for the transmission of verbal business, which gave to distant points instantaneous knowledge of what was going on within the conven tion hall. Private wires for newspapers in cities far away, as well as in Chicago, were provided. In the hall convenient desk telephones were placed upon tables for the representa tives of these newspapers. A special private line was prepared by the telephone company for its own use in transmitting bulletins to its patrons These bulletins were also sent by the long distance lines all over the coun

Electricity also played an important part as a light provider. The current for the convention hall was supplied from a temporary plant in the large building three blocks west of the Coliseum known as the Vendome Club, a monument of World's Fair enterprise now unoccupied. The current was taken to the Collseum by a pole line, Two circuits supplied the 185 lamps of his verac 3,000 candle nower each used to light Speaker.

the hall. Ninety-six of the lamps were arranged in groups of four each, with out globes, and backed by silver reflectors for the lighting of the open space under the great trusses, while the remainder were disposed of under the galleries, in committee rooms, and in various parts of the hullding

On the Thursday night when the onvention was in session until nearly l o'cleck, the plant was run all night to give an opportunity for the attendants to put the hall in order for the morning session. The effect produced by the side group and reflector system was especially noteworthy. The force of the light was directed just where it was needed-on the floor of the bulld ing-where it blended into even and general illumination. The eyes of the spectators on the sides of the hall were protected from the glare by the backs of the reflectors, while the lamps were far enough removed from the central floor space so that no annovance was caused by the light to those in that portion of the building. The problem of lighting large interiors satisfacter-ily has always been a perplexing one, but it was solved on this occasion . It was, altogether, a great triumph for electricity—and men.

Waterspouts of the Desert.

The staff of each mine in West Australla usually makes "a camp" on the mine, which they surround with high ences of boughs to keep out the dust storms or "willie-willies." These "willie-willies" are more or less peculiar to the goldfields, and are really worth a few lines. They are waterspouts in sand. You may be gazing idly upon the mountains of dust and sand which go to make up a goldfield's street when suddenly you observe a tremor in the dirt, two or three wisps of straw collect, a piece of paper wanders up, stays and watches the proceedings, more pleces of paper come along, the dust becomes quite excited and rises about a foot from the surface and twists round very rapidly in a spiral. The little pillar of dirt then moves slowly down the street or across the plain; it goes very slowly, but it attracts all the scraps in its way and sucks them up, Each yard the "willle-willle" travels it gains power and importance. It noves very deliberately, but it misses nothing in the way of small rubbish. After a few minutes it is four or five feet high, solid at the base and spreading out into a film of sand at its summit. The idlers watch it with a grin as it gathers force. It hums like a big top. By the time it has meandered a hundred yards in its zigzag it is fifty feet high and soaring merrily, and then voe betide the unwary. To be caught by a "willie-willie" means that your marrow is saturated with sand and dirt. You go in a clean and wholeome creature; you emerge a battered, pegrimed cripple. The "willie-willie" oesn't trouble; it steadily grovels about for another victim. When it is trong enough it tackles a tent—away goes the canvas, spinning in the air. The contents of the tent are covered with dust inches deep—not nice, clean dust, but filthy, putrescent dust of a camp where cleanliness is the last consideration. Then the "willie-willie" gets outside ,and dies away among the They are sometimes 100 high, and then they do a good deal of

The Plague in Hongkong.

damage.—Birmingham Post.

European physicians who have had experience in China during epidemics have been obliged to combut many stubborn prejudices of the natives. In 894 the plague attacked Hongkong about the middle of May From fifty o 100 deaths occurred daily. From the first the Chinese strongly objected to the removal of their sick to European hospitals. They did not under-stand the necessity of segregation. They preferred to die in their unclean surroundings among friends than to accept the chance of a lonely recovery

at a hospital. The devices to which the Chinese re sorted to conceal the sich from searching parties were many and ingenius stem of house to house visitation had to be organized to overcome the dangerous secretiveness of the Chinese. The efforts of the cleansing a number of new wires. Then there is feeting staff were rendered almost futary precautions. The epidemic caused that more than once he had slowed up 2,550 deaths before it ceased in early September.

The necessity of burying the dead in ommon graves was a great shock to the feelings of the natives, and finally led to open rebellion. Concessions had to be made to the ignorant and desper ate Celestials and the presence of the Chinese medical attendants in the European hospital was permitted. Chinese to the number of 100,000 left Hongkong while the plague was rag-Their demand that their plague stricken relatives be allowed to accompany them was, of course, not granted. Of the Chinese patients who were attacked by the epidemic only 18 er cent. recovered, while 82 per cent. of the Europeans afflicted were re stored to health .- New York World.

No Money in the Pole.

You cannot get a quotation for the Aurora Borealis on the Stock Exchange. The interest of the average newspaper reader in Nansen, Jackson, and the balloon is mingled with the suspicion that their renown is foreign to practical affairs. There may even be a misgiving lurking at the back of of the pole would increase the educa tion rate by stimulating the illicit zenl of the teachers for the imparting of useless information. So the Arctic explorers are regarded by many as interesting but foolhardy persons, who pursue a chimera into uncomfortable regions, and provide a little excitement now and then by returning with horrible tales of privation or by leaving their bones in some frozen waste to erve as milestones to their successor

On the other hand, the man who reaches this pole will be the most proigious lion of his time, and will set the popular imagination in such a blaze that Mr. Cook's clients will gird on their scalskins and collect their potted meats. Then a fickle populace will weary of the north pole, and pine for its neglected opposite in the south, where the mariner in Poe's tale was carried by the current into the bowels of the earth, after committing his veracious narrative to a bottle.-

JUST BEFORE THE COLLISION.

The Thoughts that Flash Through the Engine Man's Mind,

A Rechester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle reporter met a switchman the other day, the pathos of whose life yas expressed in the wooden leg which he used, and as the Empire dashed by ie looked up and said:

"Yes, I like railreading. I have been in the business all my life, and expect to spand the rest of my days over the rails, but I am quite content to re-main here in my little cottage and tend to my flagging rather than have the position of the man who holds the throttle on that big engine which just whizzed by here. You may think it a snan to sit there and ride over the country at the rate of a mile a minute, but I tell you that man carries a load of responsibility on his shoulders which the average man knows very litle about. I know something of it, for was fireman some years ago on one of the fast engines, and lost my leg in an accident between here and Albany. But if I had come out of that acciden as sound as you are I never should have been able to hold my nerve for any more fast trips. That finished me for that work."

"Then if a man has been hurt in s railroad accident it makes him scary of that kind of work, does it?" asked

the reporter. "You bet it does," answered th switchman with emphasis, "and don't let any one fool you that it don't. The man who was running that engine the day I was hurt escaped with hardly a scratch, but he never could keep his time up the way he did before that, and finally was put on a freight engine, where the running was a great deal slower.

"I shall never forget the way he looked the afternoon the smash-up oc-Just before the crash came I looked at him. We were rounding a curve down by Schenectady. His long gray hair was flowing in the breeze, his face set, and his eyes fixed on the track ahead.

"All at once he jumped to his feet and reversed the lever and exclaimed in a startled tone, My God, we are caught!' It was probably not more than half a minute after when I was lying beneath the engine with my leg rushed, utterly unconscious of the fact that a great wreck had occurred. but every moment and occurrence of that half minute is as vividly pressed upon my mind as if it had taken weeks of time to impress it there.

"As he spoke I looked through the cab window ahead of us, and within twenty rods, was a freight en gine coming straight at us, and there was no possible chance to escape a crash. The engineer was doing his duty. I knew that, He was revers ing the lever, applying the and doing his best to avert what he knew was inevitable, but I had noth ing to do, and it seemed as if every thing in my life was before me in thos few seconds. I felt absolutely sure I was going to die. Strange as it may seem, the thought did not seem horrible to me. A whole lot of the slang sayings, such as, 'You are learning to fire here in this world, so as to be pre-pared for the next, and You won't mind a hot job over there,' and a number of those stale things which a fire man has to take, came into my head, and even in that awful position it oc curred to me in a sort of humorous way that I had made a good start here below, or here above, as I might say. The next moment I was thinking of my wife and children, yes, and of mother, too, who had been dead number of years. A man always thinks of his mother at such a time. But I don't think I had a particle of fear of death. The last thing that was on my mind was the question, Who was to blame for the accident? and that is the

last T remember "When I came to my senses I was in a hospital and was minus a leg. Since then I have been continually employed. one way and another by the ratiroad company, but I never see one of the that wreck. The engineer miraculously escaped with scarcely a bruise, but his train in order not to collide with an imaginary engine, which I have no doubt was as real to him as it was on the afternoon the wreck I speak of occurred. As I said before, he was transferred to a freight engine, but even there he was timid, and finally left the road altogether.

"You can put it down as a pretty sure thing that when an engineer has been in an accident once he is minus a good share of the nerve which it takes to make his runs on time to the tick, and if he isn't on time he has got to go, sooner or later."

FIRST FIND OF AMERCAN COLD.

John Brown the Only Man Living Who Was

One of the Discovering Party. Of the considerable number of men who worked for Captain Sutter in his mill at Coloma, Cal., where, on January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall disand he is James Brown, a hardy ploneer, now seventy years of age, who makes his home with a grandchild in

the Pomona Valley. He was present when Marshall washed the yellow grains in the camp dough pan, and it was he who first tested the flaky scales with fire. In conversation with a Chicago Record

reporter Mr. Brown said: "I am the oldest miner alive in California to-day. I don't mean the oldest in years, but as the first miner. There were about a hundred of us building Captain Sutter's mill on the American River. We had come upon the rock when we were digging the race, and were afraid that it would interfere with our making an even channel for the water. Then it was that Marshall came to me and told me about the books about gold and mines which he noon of January 23, 1848, he determ ined to do a little prospecting, asked me to bring him the pan. was an ordinary pan that we baked with that pan trying to find gold, but

"The next morning early he started out with the pan again. We boys wer excavating the ditch when he came u from the hole where he was working and told us he had found some mineral He had it in his hat—a whole lot of lit tle flake-like scales. small bits, and all scaly, and he wasn't sure what they were. He handed the hat to me, and I took one of the finker and bit it. I thought I could tell by biting it that it was gold, but I wasn' sure. So I took it into the cabin where a log fire was burning, and I tested i in the fire to see if it would melt, But t wouldn't melt, and then I knew It was gold sure. Then I came out with

"That was the first announcement of the discovery of gold in California and I was the first man to test the metal and the first to proclaim it." Neither Brown nor Marshall nor any of the other mill builders went to Co loms to look for gold. They working with the vaguest hope of receiving pay for their labor. As the old ploneer put it: "Old Captain Sut ter owes me \$100 cold cash yet for the work I put in on the mill race, and know I'll never get it, seeing as he is

it to where the men were working.

"Boys,' said I, "it is gold!"

When the discovery had once been made we tried for awhile to keep it quiet, and Sutter, who wanted to his mill completed, was particularly anxious to keep the secret close. The workmen completed both the grist and the lumber mill, and did not desert their posts or the work they had origi nally contracted to do to seek the yellow metal.
"Though I tested the first grains of

gold in the fire, and with my teeth, nevertheless, to be sure about matters, we went to Sacramento, to make cer-tain. They tested them there, and finally decided that they really were Then they sent the news Francisco, where the announcement was published for the first time by man named Sam Brannan, who had brought a lot of type and a press and everything around the Horn.

"Did I stay long at Coloma after the completion of the mill, you ask? No, sir; only a few of us did; myself and nost of our people only remained long enough to dig up enough gold to equip ourselves for marching back over the plains to meet those of our people who were coming out to join us. "How much did you all make?"

"Oh, it was all according to luck some made \$600 or \$800; some made \$4,000 or \$5,000. I guess I had something like \$1,500 in dust. Marshall who found it first, had none at all Marshall was not lucky, somehow. He was one of the original bear flag men—one of the fillbusters who thought he owned the country. They had selected the bear flag as their ban ner because bears were so plentiful out here in those days. The first bear flag was nothing but an old strip of canvas on which the men daubed a picture of a bear with tar, their paint brush being their own fingers."

RURAL ELECTRIC ROADS. Ideal Vransportation for Suburban Com modities.

Electric railways not a few are now in operation which carry freight as well as passengers and serve rural communities as well as city and suburban dwellers. An example is found in a line in southwest Missouri between Carthage and Jöplin, a distance of about nineteen miles. The car fare is a nickel, but as it is collected five times between the two places named, the total fare is 25 cents. This, however, is comparatively cheap, for each of the two great railways—the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco—which parallel each other and the new competitor between Carthage and Joplin, charge fifty-five cents, or about three cents a mile. while the trolley rate is about a cent and a quarter a mile. A transfer about midway from one electric car to the other interferes, however, with the perfection of the route as a through line, and there are those who will pre fer the solid comfort of the steam fast trains go by without thinking of trains to the bounding buoyancy of the fecting staff were rendered almost fullie by the dislike of the natives to sani-tary pregnitions. The epidemic cares of him after that, and I have heard stop wherever the patrons desire, and which moreover will take the farmer's vegetables to market for a considera tion as cheerfully as they take him and his wife and children into the city to church, theater or shop. For freight transportation the car platforms are made very spacious, and one of the loads is said to have consisted of a plano and ten trunks. Strawberries are carried from any point on the road to Carthage for five cents a crate Traveling men find the line handy for trips to the villages, carrying their sample trunks on the car platform: though the absence of station house must make some inconvenience in handling baggage and freight. In a few weeks this line is to be extended ten miles farther, to Galena, Kan., making the total length—owned by two companies-about twenty-eigh miles, and with a cheap tariff for farm products. The farmers along the line are pleased because now they can go to town of an evening just like the covered gold, only one is living to-day, city folks, and don't have to hitch up the horses to take a picking of berries to market.—Railway Age.

Tires Fifteen Feet High.

There is now in process of recon struction at Boston a tricycle which will weigh when completed 350 pounds. The dimensions of the big tires are fifteen feet in diameter and the small tire six feet. The machine is geared to forty-three, and is analo gous to a locomotive. Four men on one side are geared to one wheel and the four on the opposite side to the other wheel. It was bullt from plans drawn by John O. de Wolfe, a me chanical expert, who conceived the idea of the big machine. It is now be ing rebuilt, and the steering apparatus changed so that the two front men or either side will steer the wheel. This will do away with the ninth man.

A 634-karat diamond, the finest ever found in Africa, was discovered at Jagersfontein, in the Transvaal, on the day after Christmas. When cut it is expected it will be worth \$1,500,000. NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Three years ago, when the tax of was first leyied in France, the number of wheels in the country was 120,000. The number was exactly doubled last year, and this year the total is 322,000.

The British authorities in India have heen obliged to discontinue the bounties on dead snakes because the natives went into the business of breeding the reptiles on a large scale in order to secure the reward paid for their dead bodies.

"It is beyond question," Chicago Times-Herald, "that the average farmer enjoys more of the creature comforts of life, better health and greater independence than the aver age business man operating on a like apital in the city."

Mulhall, the great English statistician, alleges that at the death of Augustus Caesar the population of the earth was but 54,000,000. That of Eunot exceed 50,000,000. The world's population is now estimated at 1,479,-729,400, that of Europe being 857,379,-

This is a great fruit year in this country, and under existing condi-tions of cultivation every year, the New York World thinks, ought to be a great fruit year. In addition to sur plying our own demands we can build up a large fruit-export trade which will be a valuable addition to our resources. The sale in London of the econd of the season's cargoes of California fruit is reported as an improve ment on the first one. There is a rich future for an industry which has as yet not been considered worthy of recognition.

The New York Tribune believes that considerable saving of time will be effected by the new method of discharging and distributing foreign mails which has just gone into opera-tion. Fast tugs now meet the mail steamers at Sandy Hook and receive the mails, which are assorted on the tugs and distributed to the various railroads without passing through the New York post office. New York continues to be the great receiving point for foreign mails, but a gain of several hours is made in sending them over the country. Every gain of this kind is appreciated by the people at large, and especially by the business commu

nity. ship of gas and electric light plants is d as a subject for joint investigation by the National Department of Labor and the Bureaus of Labor Statis tics in the several states, the agents of the national bureau to confine their inquiries to states which have no bureaus of statistics. The inquiry will be made in all cases upon uniform blanks and according to uniform methods. This will add greatly to the value of results and their convenience for investigators, because it will mak it possible to make easy and exact comparisons. Every electric and gas lighting plant in the United States which is owned by the municipality will be reported upon, and a sufficient number of private establishments to afford a basis of comparison between

the two classes. A Rochester (N. Y.) horseman says: 'Farmers are again beginning to raise orses in this country, and more and ought and sold now than there were two years ago. The cause is that we are finding an English market. The English are much slower than the Americans to adopt the new transit system, and they still make great use of the old tramcars drawn by horses. It has been the custom of the railway companies to buy their horses in Scot and and on the continent. They have lately discovered that they can get etter and cheaper horses on this side of the water. At the same time the American farmers are finding the same thing out in many localities, and hey are raising horses to meet the demand. Horsemen say that this demand is increasing each year instead

of diminishing." A Los Angeles man tells The Washtrolley car, particularly, in cold or ington Times that Los Angeles may have about the house stormy weather. But the farmers soon become the largest city in Call. How it came to die is a curious story, along the line are delighted with the fornia, "San Francisco," he says, "has It was born on May 12 last on a ranch been steadily retrograding, while the near Arcelbo, on the island of Porto the whole of the interior back of it, unusual circumstance. while San Francisco, being situated on a narrow strip of land backed up by the little pig seemed to enjoy good mountains, has no place to spread and physical health. But his mother had no country from which to draw suplies. In 1890 the population of San Francisco was 330,000, while to-day it s only 285,000. Los Angeles's popu lation in the same year was 85,000. while to-day it is 175,000, so you se we are steadily pulling up on them. In my section of the country we know nothing at all of the hard times that exist in the rest of the States. Every thing is on the boom." The British Government has recently

prohibited a peculiar game called Barsa Ka Salta, which is popular in India. It consists in making bets on rainy days on the quantity of rain which will fall, and the method of playing it is thus described in an English journal. Upon the terraces or roofs of many houses in India there is a water tank provided with a waste pipe. Through this tube the water escapes if a certain amount of rain has fallen. The point of the game is to try and guess when a rainstorm is ap reaching, and at what time the rainwater in the tank will be so high that the waste water will begin to flow out of the discharge pipe. The natives de voted themselves to the game with such passionate interest that frequent fights occurred, which in some cases ave even taken the shape of actua?

The children of the State of Tennessee are erecting a building for the Centennial Exposition, to take place next spring at Nashville, and some very unique ideas are being carried All exhibits will be for children and by children, showing children's work. Children's organizations of the whole country are invited to contrib Children's organizations of th ute their ideas and valuable speci nens of any sort. Little Miss Lizzle Pearcy, thirteen years old, daughter United States consul to Colon. of the suggested a very unique idea which is being carried out. She proposed writ-

riots.

foreign ports of the world, over 300 in number, and asking them for some typical toy or doll belonging to that ountry. Responses have come cores, and the collection of dolls promises to be a most surprising one and of great value. Some very val-

uable toys have already been received. Discussing the suicide of a young. California millionaire the Sait Lake Tribune says: "The habits of the coast and the climate of the coast have much to do with bringing young men to such a culmination. The old race there was a generous race. Children were petted beyond all account. Where child in the East would have been glad to have a 25-cent doll the chilo in California expected a \$20 piece. St they grew up with extravagant ideas in every way, and then the climate supplemented the weakness or the carelessness of the parents. It gave them bounding life and imposed no duties such as are placed upon chirdren in other countries. The three rope before the fifteenth century did year-old colt in California is as large and strong as the four-year-old in Kentucky, but the California colt wins all its triumphs before it is five years of age, and it looks as though the race of men there is moving under the same ondition."

> According to a lady who has lived in ferusalem for forty years, the Jewish population of that city is increasing. Twenty-two years ago," she says "there were only between 15,000 and 20,000 Jews in Jerusalem. In those lays no houses were to be found outside the magnificent walls, the gates of which were closed at night. Since then many changes have taken place and the Hebrew population—mainly on account of the increase of the Jewish immigration from Russia—now stands at between 60,000 and 70,000 Whole streets of houses have been built outside the walls, on the site of the ancient suburban districts, which for hundreds of years have remained Jerusalem itself that the Jews abound: but throughout Palestine they are buying farms and establishing themselves a surprisingly rapid manner. In Jerusalem they form at present a larger community than either the Christian or the Mahometan.'

> > A STRANGE PIC.

With the Face of a Pleasant-Looking Old Gentleman.

A pig with a human face is in the ion of D. A. Sammis, of No. 64 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn. It is one f the most remarkable monsters ever produced by an abortion of Nature. The pig is dead and is preserved in a spirit jar, which enables its strangely uman features to be inspected.

The pig's head differs from a human being's only in having the long, pointed ears belonging to normal members of its family. This gives it somewhat the appearange of a goblin or other creature of the imagination, with a partly human shape.

The head, apart from the ears, is like that of an old man. It is free from all hair except eyebrows. These are well grown and are a remarkable abnormity in a pig. The forehead is high and the skull rounded at the top and of human shape. It suggests siderable intelligence and a well balanced character.

The whole face is oval in shape and is similar to that of an old man of dignified appearance. There is rather too little nose for a very good looking man; but still, this member is distinctly human in shape. It is small and nub, and is utterly different from the sharp snout of the nig.

The chin is heavy and well rounded It is perhaps the most human of all the eatures. The eyes are much larger than those of an ordinary pig. The skin is as white and smooth as that of a delicate woman. Although it must be called a monster, on account of its strange physical abnormality, the little pig is not repulsive. On the con trary, it is quite amusing in appearance. If it were alive and well it would be a decidedly interesting animal to

opulation of Los Angeles has been as Rico. The mother produced only this stendily increasing. Los Angeles has jone animal at the time, itself a very

In spite of its grotesque appearance, no affection for him. She was disgusted and alarmed at his unnatural features. She gave him little nourishment, and in consequence he died on May 18. The fact that he remained alive for six days in a half starved condition shows that he must have entered life with

The mother is a perfectly black sow and perhaps this fact increased her feeling of repulsion for a young one with human features and a very white skin .- New York Journal.

A Ventilated Shoe.

The ventilated shoe is a recently patented invention, according to a Chicago paper. The shoe does not appear at all different from ordinary footwear It is only on close examination that set of tiny pipes is discovered inserted between the inner and outer sole of the shoe.

Between the inner and outer sole is what might be called a false sole. It is a thin piece of felt, and over it the inner sole is perforated by a number of small holes. Directly under the instep, where what is known as the shank of the shoe begins, are two any piper which find an outlet at the point where the heel joins the leather. The air. passing in through the pipes, circulater through the soft felt between the soles of the shoe, and through the perforations in the inner sole. This keeps the shoe cool and allows the natural heat of the foot to escape. It is claimed by the inventor that these ventilated shoes are cooler in summer and warm er in winter than any ordinary sho

A Big Private Library.

made.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is a book over and in his superb home on Avenue d'iena, Paris, are 1,800,000 vol-The library is clear, light as day, and is protected by an empty chamber, with fire extinguishing aping to every United States consul at paratus directly underneath.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

An instance in Which it Sent the Wrong Man to the Callows.

"Speaking of circumstantial evidence," said an old attorney, "I free to confess that I consider it hardly the thing to hong a man on, though it has been done in many cases. I can recall an instance when I was a youngster of 12 or 14, in which my father, who was a leading criminal lawyer, defended a man who was hanged on merely circumstantial evidence. The facts were as follows: Living just in the edge of our town was a man of wealth, who had a grand old house occupied only by himself and servants. There were various stories about how rich he was, and what large sums of money he always kept near him, but he was never disturbed until one night, shortly after midnight, there was ater rific disturbance in the old house, accompanied by pistol shots, and when the people who came to see what the matter was got in they found the owner dead with a bullet through the eye, and the butler with his hands full of jewelry and watches lying in the doorway of the old gentleman's room, with a bullet somewhere in his head, but he wasn't dead.

"His revolver lay by his side, and as far as could be seen the whole story was told right there. The butler, who had been in the house only about six months, had attempted to rob his master, had been caught in the act and shot, but had killed the old man in the fight. That was the only translation of it, and there was no other for several days, because the butler had a very serious wound, and was delirious for g week. However, it was not fatal. and as soon as the was himself he made a statement to the effect that he had been awakened in the night by footsteps and had taken his pistol, which had only two loads in it out of the five, and gone down into the hall below to see what the noise was.

"He noticed that his master's door was partly open at the far end of the approached it he heard his master speak to some one asking who was there, and with that there was a pistol shot, and he jumped into the room grabbing aburglar as he did so, and at the same time getting a shot in the read from his master's vistol. Beyond that he remembered nothing more. His story was generally disbelieved, for there was no evidence of any other person in the house with evil designs, and all the plunder that he had not caught in his hands was lying on the loor about him, so that there was no apparent reason why a burglar should e there. All the doors were found locked by those who came in response to the alarm, and there were absolute ly no signs of any burglarizing from

"Another strong point was that the bullet which was found in the butler's head exactly fitted the pistol of his master, showing conclusively that it was the master and not the burglar who hot him. This was the condition of the affair when my father took charge of it, and, though he really believed the butler's story and tried to prove it, he couldn't do it, and the man was finally hanged.

"A year later a burglar was shot by policeman in the city nearest to us, and he confessed on his deathbed that he was the murderer of our rich man. He had hidden in the house early in the evening, had collected all he could of jewelry and other portable valua-bles and was about getting out when he was caught both by the old gentleman and the butler, and then the butler had got the bullet intended for him, as he had run into the room just as the old man fired. Dropping everything in his sudden surprise, he had rushed down stairs and hidden in the hallway, from where he had slipped out as soon as the front door was opened. In the excitement he was not observed, and he got away without any trouble at all, as the nearness to the city made strangers so common that their presence excited no susplcion. I'll never forget that incident and I'll never be in favor of the death penalty on circumstantial evidence, don't care how strong it is. Evenlynch law is less unjust," and the writer felt that the attorney was more than half right.—Washington Star.

A Dog's Sagacity.

Wm. H. Taylor, of Rockton, N. Y., is the owner of a liver-colored bird dog, and Mrs. Murray, his next door neighbor, owns a large Newfoundland dog. The dogs have become so much attached to one another that if either gets into a fight the other joins in the affray. Mr. Taylor has a four-year-old boy to whom both dogs are devoted.

One morning recently Mrs. Taylor thought her dog Frank acted strange ly. He came to her and gently pulled at her dress. The dog finding no notice taken of his mute appeal looked around the rooms apparently in search of his how friend. Not finding him he ran upstairs to the bedroom occupied by his young master.

Mrs. Taylor followed him and saw him go to the bed and pull at the little boy's nightdress, apparently to wake him. He then went downstairs, followed by Mrs. Taylor, and kept running to the door and barking. Taylor followed him to the front of the nouse where she found the Newfoundand dog with his foot caught fast in some stonework, from which he could not extricate it. She loosened the stones and set the dog free. Both dogs hen followed her into the house and remained for several hours,apparently to show their gratitude.

Ancient Cance Discovered.

J. Wolford, Jr., while working in a edar swamp near Mammonton, N. J., on the bank of a stream, discovered an old canoe, covered with moss and brush and fastened by a chain to a tree. In the cance were found stone cnives and tomahawks and an earthen pot. A hatchet was found, which was shaped like a butcher's cleaver. The knives were carved in fantastic shapes, and the pot had the appearance of having been hollowed out of some soft stone, and was of a dark brown color. Traces of mounds were found in the higher ground, and will be dug up in